

OPPOSITION TO CATTLE EMBARGO.

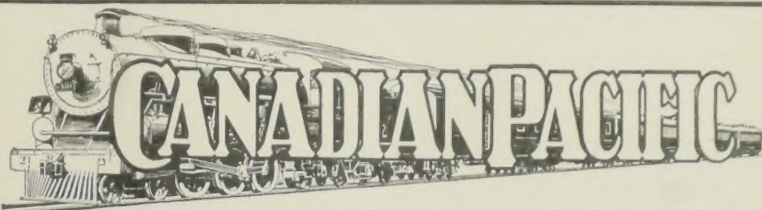
CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 792. Vol. LXI.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.LONDON and MONTREAL.
SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1921.Price 9d.
(20 CENTS.)

COMMERCE
MANUFACTURES
EXPORTS
MINING
FINANCE
EMIGRATION
AGRICULTURE
SOCIETY
POLITICS
LITERATURE
SPORT



OPERATING OVER 18,500 MILES OF RAILWAY, the Canadian Pacific has the most complete and far-reaching service, not only in Canada itself, but also for the United States of America and Alaska.

MONEY ORDERS issued and **PARCELS** forwarded by Dominion Express to Canada and U.S.A.

LANDS for Sale in **WESTERN CANADA & BRITISH COLUMBIA** at moderate prices.

THROUGH TICKETS AT LOWEST RATES to all points in **CANADA, UNITED STATES, ALASKA, JAPAN, MANILA, CHINA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA**, and **ROUND THE WORLD**. **FAST FREIGHT SERVICES** from Europe to the rich markets of the New World.—**SHIP YOUR GOODS VIA G.P.R.** Apply—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.1; 91 & 93, Bishopsgate, LONDON, E.C.2.

6, Water Street, LIVERPOOL;

1, Mount Street, MANCHESTER;

4, Victoria Square, BIRMINGHAM;

18, St. Augustine's Parade, BRISTOL;

120, St. Vincent Street, GLASGOW;

41, Victoria Street, BELFAST.

or Local Agents everywhere.

C P O S

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN

SERVICES LIMITED

CANADA—UNITED STATES—ORIENT.**LIVERPOOL to ST. JOHN, N.B.**

MELITA ... Sat., Mar. 12

MINNEDOSA ... Sat., Mar. 19

EMPRESS OF BRITAIN ... Thurs., Mar. 24

CORSICAN ... Fri., Apr. 1

EMPRESS OF BRITAIN ... Sat., Apr. 30

GLASGOW to ST. JOHN, N.B.

PRETORIAN ... Sat., Mar. 12

*TUNISIAN ... Sat. Apr. 2

*PRETORIAN ... Wed., Apr. 20

LONDON to MONTREAL.

GRAMPIAN ... Tues., Apr. 19

SCOTIAN ... Tues., May 3

TUNISIAN ... Tues., May 17

GRAMPIAN ... Tues., May 31

HAVRE to MONTREAL.

SCOTIAN ... Wed., May 4

TUNISIAN ... Wed., May 18

GRAMPIAN ... Wed., June 1

SCOTIAN ... Wed., June 15

SOUTHAMPTON to ST. JOHN, N.B.

SCANDINAVIAN ... Thurs., Mar. 17

VICTORIAN ... Fri., Apr. 4

*GRAMPIAN ... Thurs. Apr. 11

*SCANDINAVIAN ... Wed. Apr. 27

ANTWERP to ST. JOHN, N.B.

SCANDINAVIAN ... Tues., Mar. 15

VICTORIAN ... Thurs., Mar. 31

GRAMPIAN ... Tues., Apr. 9

*SCANDINAVIAN ... Tues., Apr. 26

*CORSICAN ... Tues., May 10

* To Quebec and Montreal.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.**VANCOUVER to JAPAN, 10 days; to CHINA, 14 days.**

Liverpool: Pier Head

London: 18 & 19, Pall Mall

London: 103, Leadenhall St.

Bristol: Tramway Centre.

Tel. Bank 5535

Regent 6213

Avenue 4707

Bancroft 2550

Glasgow: 25, Bothwell Street, Tel. Central 6501.

Dundee: 88, Commercial Street, Dunfer 38.

L'derry: 50, Foyle Street, L'derry 268.

Antwerp: 25, Quai Jordans, Antwerp 134.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Canadian National Railways

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.

*Express Freight
Service to
principal points
in Canada and
U.S.A.*



NEW C.N.R. TERMINALS—HALIFAX, N.S.

*The only Through
Train Service
from Halifax to
the West.*

WINTER TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS.

Special Trains are run in connection with the arrival of all Steamers at Halifax.

*Passengers via Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways
travel by the most expeditious route of the two systems.*



For full information apply to:

General Passenger Department: 21, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

Freight Department: 42-45, New Broad Street, London, E.C.,

or to

Cunard Building, Liverpool.

125, Hope Street, Glasgow.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine Ltd.

"Canada's Commerce Carriers."

STEAMSHIP SERVICES

from MONTREAL and QUEBEC in Summer; HALIFAX, N.S., and ST. JOHN, N.B., in Winter,
to LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, CARDIFF, SWANSEA and NEWPORT,
NEWFOUNDLAND, WEST INDIES, CUBA, BRITISH GUIANA,
SOUTH AMERICA, INDIA, EGYPT, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and JAVA.
Also from VANCOUVER, B.C., to JAPAN, CHINA, JAVA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

LIST OF AGENTS:

UNITED KINGDOM—

The Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., Liverpool, London, Cardiff, etc.
Anchor Donaldson Line, Glasgow.

THE ORIENT (Joint Service with Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co.)—

Butterfield & Swire, Hong Kong, China & Japan.
Holmes, Ringer & Co., Nagasaki.
Watanabe Shokai, Yokohama and Shimoda.
Smith, Bell & Co., The Philippines.

INDIA, EGYPT, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and JAVA (Joint service

with British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.)—
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, Bombay, Colombo, Karachi.
Rondelet & Co., Singapore.
Islay, Kerr & Co., Ltd., Penang.
Boustead, Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Port Swettenham.
Maclean, Watson & Co., Java.
The English Coasting Co., Ltd., Port Said.
Agents of B.I.S.N. Co. at all other ports.

CANADA—

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec,
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Vancouver, B.C.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND—

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., Melbourne and
Sydney, Wellington and Auckland, N.Z.

R. B. TEAKLE, Manager,
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.,
230, St. James Street, MONTREAL.



Wm. PHILLIPS, European Manager,
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.,
Orient House, 42-45, New Broad St., London, E.C.2.



Route your freight to Canada and the American Middle West by this Line. With its St. Lawrence and Great Lakes British Water Connections, it can serve you expeditiously, and at the same time save you money.

THE DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN FRANCE AND CANADA.

FREQUENT SAILINGS ASSURING SPLENDID SERVICE TO SHIPPERS.

For Rates, Routings and Other Information,
apply to:—

BRITISH AGENTS:

JAPP, HATCH & CO., LTD., 1, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3., ENGLAND.

General European Agents:
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique,
Paris, France.

General Canadian Agents:
Canada Steamship Lines, Limited,
Montreal, Que.

Regular Sailings to St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S.; also Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, U.S.

MANCHESTER LINERS, LTD. ST. JOHN, N.B., & HALIFAX, N.S.—Ss. "MANCHESTER SHIPPER," March 17; "MANCHESTER HERO," March 31.
BALTIMORE and NORFOLK, Va.—Ss. "MANCHESTER SHIPPER," March 17; "MANCHESTER HERO," March 31.
PHILADELPHIA.—Ss. "MANCHESTER SHIPPER," March 17; "MANCHESTER HERO," March 31.

For further particulars of freights, insurance rates, sailing dates, etc., apply to Owners, 108, Deansgate, Manchester.

CUNARD LINE

TO

CANADA

PASSENGER SERVICES.

**Liverpool and Queenstown
to Halifax.**

Carmania (Passengers only) ... Tues., March 29

Caronia (Passengers only) ... Sat., April 16

**London and Cherbourg
to Halifax.**

Saxonia (Passengers only) ... Thurs., Mar. 31

For Rates of passage and further particulars apply Cunard Line, Liverpool, 51, Blahopagate, London, E.C. 2; 29-31, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1; 65, Baldwin Street, Bristol; 18a, High Street, Cardiff; 117, New Street, Birmingham; Maritime Chambers, Southampton; 1, Millbay Road, Plymouth; 98, Mosley Street, Manchester; 24, Charles Street, Bradford, or to Local Agents.

WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE

TO

CANADA.

LIVERPOOL to HALIFAX and PORTLAND, ME.

CANADA March 17

LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC and MONTREAL

CANADA April 21

For Rates of Passage, etc.,

Apply to **WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE**, No. 1, Cockspur Street, S.W.1, and 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3, London; The American Travel and Transport Agency, 9, Rue Scribe, Paris; West India House, Bristol; 30, James Street, Liverpool.

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN "CANADA."

Per page, in ordinary position	£20
Prospectuses and Balance Sheets	£25
Per inch, single column (3 columns per page)	15/6
Per inch, broad column (2 columns per page)	23/-

Personal Paragraphs, Weddings, Engagements, etc., minimum 3 lines 7/6, per line thereafter 1/6 (6 words per line).

Rates for Special Position pages and other spaces quoted on application. Advertising space in "CANADA" is let subject to the proviso that the proprietors may refuse or omit insertions or cancel serial orders at their discretion.

FURNESS LINE.

REGULAR DIRECT SAILINGS BETWEEN

LIVERPOOL { ST. JOHN'S, N.F., AND HALIFAX.
BALTIMORE.
BOSTON.
NEWPORT NEWS AND
NORFOLK.
GLASGOW—PHILADELPHIA.

LONDON { HALIFAX
PHILADELPHIA.
NEWPORT NEWS AND
NORFOLK.
MANCHESTER—BALTIMORE.

LEITH { PHILADELPHIA.
NEW YORK.
BALTIMORE.
DUNDEE—NEW YORK.
CARDIFF—NEW YORK.
HULL—MONTREAL.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, and further information, apply to FURNESS, WITHEY & CO., Ltd.

Royal Liver Building, LIVERPOOL; Buller Street, LONDON, E.C.; St. Vincent Place, GLASGOW; Zetland Buildings, MIDDLESBROUGH; Atlantic Chambers, LEITH; Cymric Buildings, CARDIFF; Milburn House, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE; or NEW YORK, NEWPORT NEWS, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, N.B., SYDNEY, C.B., MONTREAL, ST. JOHN'S, N.F.

NEWFOUNDLAND The Norway of The New World.

A LAND OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND RARE INTEREST FOR THE TRAVELLER.

for the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated. Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much-praised Fjords of Norway.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Abounding in game of the finest in fin, fur and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a licence fee of \$50 (£10), and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of \$10 (£2).

FOREST, MINE, AND FARMLAND WEALTH.

Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining,

For further information apply to the Hon. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, Kt., High Commissioner for Newfoundland, 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and Iron Mines in active operation.

Saw Mills cutting extensively of lumber for export.

Two of the world's largest Paper Mills recently established.

A form for subscriptions to "CANADA" with full particulars of cost will be found on page 325 of this issue.

Annual Subscribers to "CANADA" are entitled to full replies by letter to enquiries which they may address to the Editor.

Watch for the Government Mark of

The MAPLE LEAF

On CANADIAN EGG PACKAGES

This Signifies that the Eggs have been Government inspected at point of shipment and verified as to class and grade.

❖ ❖ ❖

"Extras" & "Firsts"

are the principal grades on the BRITISH MARKET.

❖ ❖ ❖

ASK FOR CANADIAN EGGS

"Fresh Extras" and "Storage Firsts."

LORD BIRKENHEAD says NEWFOUNDLAND

"Is the centre of the most bountiful fishing industry in the world."

"Is NOT in fact a cold country."

"Excels other lands in the splendour of its Bays."

"Is rich in mineral produce."

BESIDES THAT the hundreds of streams and rivers which ABOUND IN SALMON ARE FREE TO FISH IN, affording unrivalled sport.

NEWFOUNDLAND offers scenes of grandeur, a cool, even and invigorating climate and the finest SALMON and TROUT FISHING and CARIBOU HUNTING in the world.

VISIT NEWFOUNDLAND BECAUSE IT IS IN
THE EMPIRE.

All information with regard to Newfoundland and Labrador will be given on application to:—

THE REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY, Ltd.,
St. John's, Newfoundland;

— or to —

NEWFOUNDLAND BANKING AND TRUST
CORPORATION, LTD.,

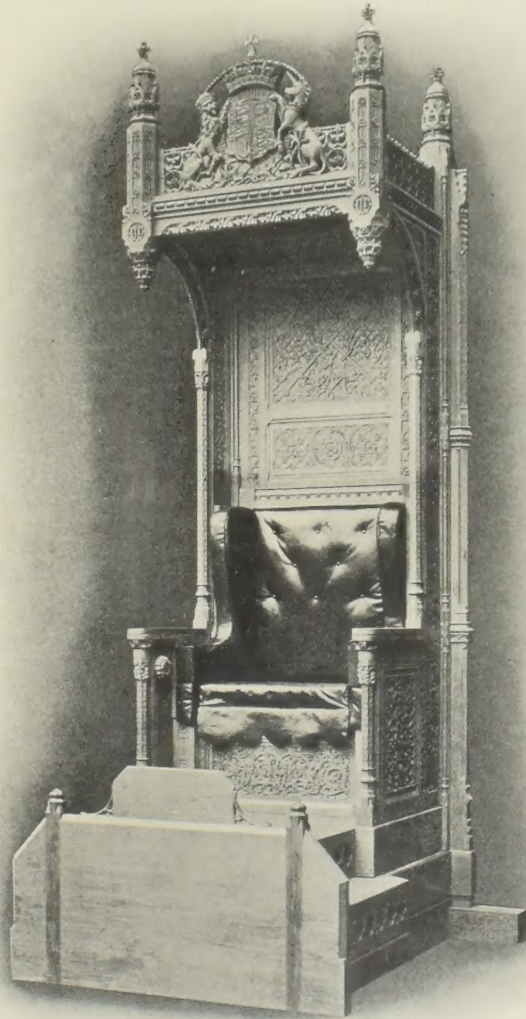
83, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

CANADA

No. 792. SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1921. Vol. LXI.

9^D WEEKLY

GIFT FROM THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS. (*See page 306.*)



THIS REPLICA OF THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AT WESTMINSTER IS BEING PRESENTED TO THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS BY THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BRANCH OF THE EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION. THE ROYAL ARMS OVER THE CHAIR HAVE BEEN CARVED OUT OF THE ORIGINAL OAK FROM THE ROOF OF WESTMINSTER HALL (1397).

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.

"Everything Canada wants or hopes to obtain is to be found within the British Empire."—General Currie.

Price 9d. or 30 CENTS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (see page 325).

OFFICES OF "CANADA"—

Craven House, 113, Kingsway, W.C.2, LONDON, ENGLAND
4, Hospital Street, Montreal.

Telephone—London: 3460 Regent.

Telegrams: "Canada Newspaper, London." Cables: "Chinook, London."

Cheques and P.O.s to be made payable to the Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter.

Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

In the absence of an expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "Canada" belongs to the Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd.

We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SPEAKER'S CHAIR FOR CANADA	301, 306
A CANADIAN LETTER	305
OPPOSITION TO THE CANADIAN CATTLE EMBARGO	307, 314
THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE	409
MR. C. CAMBIE ON SCANDINAVIA AND GERMANY	310
PURELY PERSONAL	311
FROM EAST TO WEST	312, 313
CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS	316
A CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR LONDON	317
THE NEW NORTHERN OIL FIELDS	319
FINANCE, TRADE AND BUSINESS	323, 324, 327, 329
CANADIANS IN LONDON	330
STEAMSHIP SAILINGS	330

OUR GERMAN DEBTORS.

THE deliberate evasions and bad faith shown by the German Government in regard to the question of their payment of reparations has forced the Allies to take the only possible course consonant with justice and common sense. In the case of private debtors, the last resource after judgment has been obtained is to put the brokers in, and this, under the name of "sanctions," has been the Allies' only course with Germany.

The whole civilised world is vitally concerned in a definite and practicable scheme of settlement of the reparations due by Germany, and Canada, as one of the Allies, is interested as a creditor. The share of the British Empire—which financially bore the giant's portion of the war costs—will at the best be but a small percentage of the payments by Germany, but it will be a flagrant miscarriage of justice and an evil precedent if the 60 million Germans who are responsible through their Government for the great tragedy do not pay either by agreement or

by force to the utmost pennig of their ability. It has been only too glaringly obvious during the long, drawn-out conferences with the beaten foe within the past two years that Germany is entirely unrepentant, and the mentality of its present rulers exhibits the identical perversions of moral sense which made Germany the bully of Europe.

One result of the impudence and unrepentant obstinacy of Germany has been to strengthen enormously the solidarity of the Allies, and this just at the time when the German Government was scheming and hoping to divide the Allies and benefit by their disagreement. The enforcement of the "sanctions" is but the beginning of new troubles and difficulties which will strongly test Allied statesmanship. Until the German people, or at least the large majority of them, honestly and frankly accept and acknowledge their guilt in the past and the justice of the payment of the fullest possible reparation, there can be no hope of genuine peace or international co-operation in Europe. This change of sentiment can only come from within, as the Allies cannot force the acceptance of the truth in Germany. Germany's deeply wronged creditors have shown great patience, partly due, no doubt, to their own jealousies, but having at last realised the uselessness of further procrastination, they have commenced to use the only weapon which Germany understands.

It is proposed that a moiety of all moneys due to German traders by Allied purchasers shall be retained and put into a common pool on account of the indemnity, and it is left to the Governments of the different Dominions to adopt this method of self-payment. It appears to be one of the most satisfactory and practicable ways of getting something on account, and has the advantage of off-setting to a certain degree the advantage which Germany enjoys, with her present depreciated exchange, of under-cutting Allied manufacturers. As only a portion of the value of the merchandise sold comes back to Germany, it will be to the interest of the Germans themselves to charge the fullest possible price for their goods.

When this question of the retention of purchase money is discussed by the various Parliaments, it may be found that a sliding scale in proportion to the rate of exchange may be more advantageous than a fixed moiety. To protect the Allied manufacturer it might be wiser to retain, say, 75 per cent. of the purchase price when the mark is at 200, and, say, 25 per cent. when the mark is at 50; but this is a matter for expert investigation.

When Germany is brought to realise that the Allies are determined to exact payment and further evasion is unavailing, there may be some improvement in the moral atmosphere of Hunland.

—* *—

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A meeting on Tuesday of the representatives of business interests, a definite step was taken towards the formation of a Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London. The need for such a Chamber has been increasingly realised ever since the Armistice, and we are convinced that had a really efficient and well-organised Chamber been in existence shortly after that event, very great advantages would have by now accrued to Canadian export interests. London is so obviously the centre of information for world trade that once Canadian manufacturers commence to realise that, from their experience of mass production during the war and the increase in the numbers of skilled operatives in their factories, they are in a position to compete in foreign markets, the advantage of a commercial collecting-house of information in London is most apparent.

The functions of a Chamber in London must for some time to come be largely educational. The Canadian manufacturer—excepting, of course, the comparatively few firms who have already embarked on export trade—has to be convinced that it is worth while to manufacture specially for export, and when convinced he has to be brought to realise the peculiarities and requirements of each individual market.

At the meeting on Tuesday some somewhat scathing remarks were made by Canadian manufacturers' representatives in regard to the unwillingness shown by Canadian

manufacturers to meet the requirements of overseas customers. This is the old charge so frequently levied against the British manufacturer in Canada, and it is now the turn of his Canadian confrère to be told of his shortcoming in the same direction.

To establish a Chamber that will possess usefulness and influence of a keen and well-informed staff is essential. This will necessarily cost money, and it is expected that the Canadian Government and certain commercial associations will assist the preliminary costs of the Chamber. It is obvious that without support of this kind an efficient organisation cannot be established, as the scope of its activities will be considerable, and its work will benefit the Dominion of Canada as a whole and the interests of Canadian manufacturers generally to a far greater extent than it will serve the interests of individual firms. The Chamber, when established, will not be concerned merely with trade in this country or in Europe, but will pay special attention through the great merchant houses here and on the Continent to the requirements of Eastern and native markets.

If the right Committee is formed and a competent and adequate staff is collected, a Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London will very quickly prove its utility, and Canadian business interests will realise the opportunities that have been allowed to slip by them during the last few years.

— * * —

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Premiers' Conference.

The indication given by Mr. Meighen across the floor of the House of Commons at Ottawa of the nature of some of the questions to be considered by the Prime Ministers of the Empire is a sufficient reply to Mr. Fielding's vigorous attack. Notwithstanding the fact that the meeting is not to be a full-fledged Imperial Conference, a number of subjects of the first importance will come up for discussion. The renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the framing of an Imperial naval policy assuredly come within that category—to take the two matters specifically mentioned by Mr. Meighen.

The discussion of the future of our relations with Japan by this Conference is a notable sign of the realisation that the foreign policy of the Empire is of close interest to all its peoples, and that consideration of the course to be followed should not be confined to London. Our relations with Japan affect very intimately Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and it is only right that their opinion should be consulted. The same considerations obviously apply to an Imperial naval policy. The time has come when a scheme of co-operation must be devised, and the sooner a workable basis is arrived at the better.

* * *

Canada's Reparation Claim.

Another subject which may possibly come before the Premiers' Conference is the allocation of the reparation money to be secured from Germany, among the Dominions of the Empire. The largest of the claims lodged by the Dominions is that of Canada, which, unlike the others, did not receive any accession of territory or other compensation. The amount to which Canada considers herself entitled, including marine losses, is said to be as high as one billion dollars, but it is not likely that all this money will be recoverable under the Peace terms. In any case, the marine losses, it is understood, are included in the British total of over 700 million pounds, and do not, therefore, come within the Dominion claim.

According to the London correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette*, the largest constituent amount of the claim is 500 million dollars for pensions, with another 100 million dollars for separation allowances. A further charge which would come within the demand is the expenses of the Canadian portion of the Army of Occupation; but this is an almost negligible sum, owing to the shortness of the time the Canadians were in Cologne.

It may be taken for granted that every step will be taken to secure that Canada shall have her full share of whatever reparations can be exacted from the Germans.

Empire Settlement.

Still another subject that is to come before the Empire Premiers—and for this we have official authority—is Empire settlement. At a conference held at the Colonial Office a few weeks ago, between representatives of the Imperial Government and of the Dominions, agreement was come to upon certain points. On the one hand, in view of the basic fact that the whole problem depends upon the settlement of primary producers on the land, the importance of the development of land settlement schemes was recognised. On the other hand it was agreed that financial co-operation on the part of the Imperial and Dominion Governments was desirable, and definite proposals in that direction will form the basis for discussion at the Premiers' Conference.

As showing what has been already done in the way of financial assistance, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies has made public some interesting figures with regard to the scheme for the overseas settlement of ex-Service men and women. Since it came into operation in 1919, some 40,000 men and women and their dependents have been given free passages overseas—16,776 have been sent to Canada, 12,912 to Australia, 7,889 to New Zealand, 3,277 to South Africa, 376 to Rhodesia, 526 to Kenya Colony, 43 to Newfoundland, and 781 to other parts of the Empire. In view of recent remarks, Col. Amery pointed out that these free passages have nothing to do with unemployment, but are one of the rewards given by the country to ex-Service men, the intention being that men who fought for the Empire should not be precluded by the lack of passage money from taking advantage of openings which may offer in any part of the Empire.

* * *

Canada's Empty Acres.

The scope which Canada presents for those would-be settlers overseas was strikingly brought out at a recent meeting of the Dominion Land Surveyors' Association in Ottawa. According to figures then submitted, there are 25 million acres of unoccupied agricultural lands within 20 miles of existing railways in the three Prairie Provinces. This vacant land is capable of division into 100,000 farms of 200 acres each, and an influx of 100,000 heads of families would mean half a million new citizens making their living from agriculture alone. To supply the needs of this agricultural community, it was further pointed out, at least half a million town-dwellers would be required.

It is satisfactory to note that Canadians in the East realise that it is in their interest, as well as in that of the West, that these empty acres should be filled up. The *Ottawa Journal*, pointing out how loyally Eastern Canada has supported the Soldier Settlement scheme, which has opened up over 3,000,000 acres of land in the West, bespeaks similar support for every project designed for the advancement of the West, and advocates the provision of a wider colonisation project, for which the Soldier Settlement Board would provide the machinery. This suggestion will no doubt be brought forward at the Premiers' Conference when the whole question of Empire land settlement comes up.

* * *

The Speaker's Chair.

The finely executed replica of the Speaker's Chair at Westminster, which is being presented by the members of the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association to the Dominion House of Commons, will, we are sure, be received with warm satisfaction at Ottawa and throughout the whole of Canada, when Mr. Lowther makes the formal presentation. It is an exact copy of a piece of furniture beautiful in itself and possessing many associations. This idea was well expressed by both Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Mackenzie King, in moving and seconding the motion for its acceptance in the House of Commons at Ottawa. The former viewed this further token of good will as but another illustration of the spirit of comradeship prevailing between the members of the Canadian and British Parliaments, and remarked, "We are united by the ties of common ideals, of like institutions and traditions, and of a common allegiance." The latter spoke of the Canadian constitution and Parliamentary institutions being to all intents and purposes a

replica of those of the Mother of Parliaments in the Old World, and said, "A visible sign of this great invisible reality, such as is embodied in the gift which it is our privilege to accept, is one of those links of Empire which make for that unity we all desire in those things which are fundamental to liberty and to the preservation of it."

The exhibition of the Chair in the rooms of the Empire Parliamentary Association at Westminster, this week, is in itself typical in some degree of the Empire and its Parliamentary institutions. The Chair itself, while incorporating a piece of the old oak of Westminster Hall, dating back to 1397, is of new wood, carved after the exact pattern of the present Speaker's Chair. At present it stands in a room walled on one side by some of the original masonry of the ancient hall, and having on the other a quaintly carved flying buttress of only slightly later date.

New and Old.

Another happy blending of the old and the new in similar fashion was furnished last week at the annual reception to students in the University of London from the overseas parts of the Empire and from the United States, by the Imperial Studies Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute. This gathering, attended by a representative body of the 900 (one-third of whom are from the U.S.A.) overseas students in the London University, was held in the magnificent hall, in Threadneedle Street, of the Merchant Taylors' Company. This is one of the oldest companies in the City of London, having obtained its first charter in 1327. The hall premises were purchased in 1331, and the present hall was built in the 14th century, though it was damaged by the fire of 1666.

These dates, as Sir Charles Lucas suggested, take us back to a time when there were no overseas Empire and no United States, and even before the small trading ships had found their way out to India. It is something for students from overseas—from old countries like India as well as new like Canada—to realise and remember associations like these, and also that these City companies have, as Sir Charles Lucas said, always stood for the trade that has made the Empire and for the brotherhood which is the one and only living link that binds it together.

A Canadian Flag.

The proposal, revived by the *Manitoba Free Press*, for a new and more distinctive Canadian flag, has much to commend it, especially now that Canada has securely established her status as a nation within the Empire. The ensign with the Canadian coat-of-arms on the fly has never commended itself particularly to Canadians. The *Free Press*, with a view to securing something like uniformity with the other Dominions, advocates an astronomical design after the style of the Australian and New Zealand flags. It suggests that the seven stars of the "Dipper," with the North Star, on a white field, and the Union Jack in the upper quarter, would make an appropriate and inspiring Canadian flag. The idea of the white field is to get away from the obvious objection of the

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

REID.—At 282, Second Avenue, Verdun, Montreal, on February 28, to Mr. and Mrs. William Reid (née Peggy Lambie) a son.
WILSON.—At Toronto, on February 27, the wife of John Wilson (née Jessie Williamson) a daughter; stillborn.

MARRIAGE.

BLACKIE-KEOGH.—On February 23, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Capt. Frank Burnett Blackie, A.M.I.E.E., F.R.G.S., third son of Mr. and Mrs. Blackie, Redston, Manor, Redhill, to Maude Ann Keogh (Toronto University and Newham), younger daughter of the late Mr. A. E. Keogh and of Mrs. Keogh.

DEATHS.

DICKSON.—At Albert, about March 2, the result of an accident, Robert, elder son of the late Benjamin Dickson, Inverlathie, aged 31 years.
DOBLE.—On March 1, at 9, Mount Ararat Road, Richmond, Surrey, Edmund Mohun Dobie, aged 33.
LIVINGSTONE.—On February 26, at Whitelake, Jane Eliza (Jeanie), widow of R. Hamilton Livingstone, M.D. Edin., late of St. John, New Brunswick.
McLAUGHLIN.—At the home of her son, 18, Drake Street, Cote St. Paul, Montreal, on February 16, Janet Malcolm Inzie, beloved wife of Peter McLaughlin, 28, Calumet Avenue, Montreal, late of 195, Dalkeith Road, Edinburgh. Deeply regretted.
ROBERTSON.—At Broughton Lodge, Redhill, Surrey, on February 24, Barbara Anne, widow of James Roderick Robertson, of Nelson, B.C., in her 66th year.
RUSSELL.—At 34, Ormisdale Terrace, Edinburgh, on February 28, Andrew Russell (Morris), son of the late Andrew Russell, Cupar, Fife, in his 89th year.

risk of confusion; but, as more than one correspondent of the *Free Press* itself points out, a white ensign has a special naval significance.

The Union Jack must, of course, continue to be the flag of the Empire; but for a Canadian national flag we prefer the suggestion, made some time ago, of either the Union Jack with the maple leaf in the centre, or the ensign with the maple leaf on the fly. Similar adaptations could easily be made in the case of the other Dominions for the sake of uniformity.

Canada's Prosperity.

A notable tribute to the soundness of conditions in Canada is paid by a New York banking house. "Taken all in all," says a circular which it has issued, "the financial and commercial condition of Canada compares favourably with the most prosperous countries in the world." The *Ottawa Journal*, in commenting upon this tribute, sets out a few striking facts in substantiation of the statement:—

There is less unemployment in Canada to-day than in any other country in the world.

We have less industrial unrest than most countries in the world.

The margin of income over outgo is as great in Canada as in any country in the world.

Canadian international trade, in proportion of population, is the greatest in the world.

Canadians, per capita of population, have more money in the savings banks than any other people in the world.

Our contemporary's justifiable comment on these facts is that "placed against the unrest, turmoil, poverty and chaos which oppress most other countries, they should give rise to thankfulness instead of complaints."

The Embargo Controversy.

The interests who oppose the entry of Canadian store cattle into this country are strong and well organised, and until now they have undoubtedly maintained the policy of the embargo through the Board of Agriculture. New strength is given to the cause of its opponents by the cry of cheaper meat, which after all is the only point of this controversy which really interests the general public; though on the grounds of Empire co-partnership the embargo against Canadian cattle should be removed. It is true that an undertaking to that effect was given by a responsible British Minister, but conditions change, the policy of Governments vary, and we deprecate stressing the accusation of a breach of faith on the part of the British Government.

The question of the entry of store cattle into Great Britain is purely a domestic matter, and if it cannot be clearly shown that the removal of the embargo will confer more benefit than disadvantages, it is hardly fair to over-emphasise the claims of kinship on what is after all a purely commercial matter. The entry of Canadian stores would benefit some Canadian farmers, and especially those who are unable to deliver fat cattle economically to the abattoirs during the winter and spring. In regard to the benefits to Great Britain, it remains to be proved whether any such substantial saving as 6d. per pound would result by the entry of Canadian stores. It is also doubtful whether for very many years to come any shipment approaching 500,000 stores a year would be landed.

The Humanitarian Aspect.

The one point that is too easily forgotten by those who advocate the transmission of live cattle is the wastage and the cruelty of this traffic. There is undoubtedly great suffering to the beasts, even under the best conditions, and during a really stormy voyage the animals do suffer very severely. It is in many ways more economical and more humane to ship over meat supplies not on the hoof, but in cold storage, and it has, of course, the advantage that Canada would keep the hides and offal.

When free entry is given to Canadian stores, which can hardly be long delayed, the traffic will not be a largely increasing one because agricultural interests will realise the many economic advantages of shipping chilled meat. The difficulties which prevent farmers in many parts of Canada to-day from fattening their own beef will be overcome by transporting stockers to more suitable districts and an increase in the facilities of cold storage.

A CANADIAN LETTER: FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Proceedings in the Dominion and the Provincial Parliaments.

MONTREAL, February 25.

THE debate on the Address from the Throne continues at Ottawa, and thus far there has been little done either in the Commons or in the Senate. There has been the usual throwing out of challenges on both sides to seek a General Election, as well as some personal flings, such as the attack by the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux upon Mr. L. J. Gauthier, a representative of a Quebec division, for desertion from the Liberal side. The Bill amending the Ontario prohibition clauses in the Dominion Elections Act has gone through two readings and made progress in Committee, and a

tion at present proceeding into the administration of the Highways Act will be the subject of vigorous debates, and it is expected that legislation will be enacted to give effect to the referendum held on the question of liquor importation last October, when the "wet" forces were snowed under.

This same subject of liquor control is also involving the Quebec Legislature in a great struggle. The Government has introduced a Bill which provides for administration of the business on the lines of what is known in England as the "Gothenburg system." The average business man is fairly satisfied with the proposals, but the temperance party object to them. The one point upon which both "dry" and "wet" advocates are agreed is that the system now to be thus discarded—that of licensed wholesale and retail vendors selling on medical certificates—was one that lent itself to abuse and proved unworkable for that reason.

Groups in Legislatures.

Group representation in the Manitoba Cabinet was urged by Mr. F. J. Dixon, the Labour leader, when speaking in the Manitoba Legislature this week on the Speech from the Throne, his argument being that before stable government can be secured under the group system, some arrangement will have to be made in the direction of each group being granted proportional representation in the Cabinet. His proposal was the establishment of a business Government.

Premier Norris told the Manitoba Legislature this week that he had not the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor to precipitate a General Election. This explanation followed comments on a speech he had made the previous day when he spoke of a deadlock which might leave no other course than an appeal to the people.

The Burnhams in the Balkans.

The cudgels on behalf of Col. Fred W. E. Burnham, director of the Canadian White Cross Mission in the Balkans, have been taken up by the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who has asked for a return of all papers and correspondence on the expulsion of Dr. and Mrs. Burnham from Serbia. The case has been well ventilated dur-



THE NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS AT FREDERICTON.

Bill has been introduced by Sir George Foster to amend the Trade Mark and Design Act.

The first rebuff to the Government on the tariff issue has come from Senator J. G. Turiff, a Liberal from Assiniboia, who has announced that he will support the Farmers' party in Parliament, the reason being that he disagrees with the tariff policy of the Government.

The attitude adopted by the Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Agrarian party, or the National Progressives, as they are styled, was watched with interest when he spoke in the House on the 24th. He stated outright that he had no faith in the promised tariff revision, and he must vote for the amendment of the Leader of the Opposition. On the other hand, he disagreed with the charge made by the Hon. Mackenzie King that the Government is usurping power. The development of agriculture and natural resources in order to supply the growing market south of the international boundary was urged by Mr. Crerar, who also criticised the Department of Trade and Commerce for having no trade agents in the United States, although there were such agents in countries so distant as China, Australia and New Zealand.

Provincial Legislatures.

The Legislature of New Brunswick will be summoned to meet in Fredericton on Thursday, March 17, according to an announcement made by Premier Foster. As to the possibility of a bye-election in Restigouche County, following the unseating of the members, Messrs. Stewart and Diotte, in consequence of a Court judgment, the Premier pointed out that under the law the respondents are allowed twenty days from the date of judgment wherein to enter an appeal: hence no action will be taken for that period.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia will meet on Wednesday, March 9. New conditions will be seen in the Maritime Provincial Legislature, where a Liberal Government and a Conservative Opposition has been the rule for many years. Many changes in representation have taken place, and although Premier Murray will still have a majority of 17 votes, he will be confronted with a more heterogeneous opposition. Half a dozen Farmers and five Labour representatives have entered the Legislature, none of whom have sat in the House before. The investiga-



THE NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS AT HALIFAX.

ing the past few months through the columns of the *Quebec Chronicle*, the editor of which, Mr. Arthur G. Penny, wrote a series of editorials on the Montenegrin situation and in defence of the White Cross Mission. He also addressed the Kiwanis Club in Montreal on the subject, the main argument being that the Canadian Government should implement its newly-acquired nationality by safeguarding the interests of one of its citizens. It is a curious feature that this matter has received more attention in the East of Canada than in the West, whence Dr. Burnham came; but Quebec has a partiality for supporting the small nations and minorities for obvious reasons.

While touching on this question of Canadian nationality, it is of interest to note that the term "Canadian citizen" is to be legally defined in a Bill which the Minister of Justice will bring down in the House shortly. The term is said to be rather loosely applied at present, and the general idea of this Bill will be to define "Canadian national"—as this Bill puts it—as a British subject ordinarily resident in Canada.

The Central Railway.

An echo of that ill-fated Central Railway Company of Canada, projected to run from Montreal to Midland, Ont., but never constructed, is now being heard in the Courts. An action pending between C. N. Armstrong and the Central Railway Company of Canada, in which the company is being sued by Mr. Armstrong for \$183,088 for wages and other amounts claimed to be due to plaintiff, was brought before the Practice Division in Montreal this week on a series of three motions—exception to the form, exception to litispence and a declinatory exception. The salary of the plaintiff was fixed at \$10,000 per annum for ten years, "to be paid from time to time as the board of directors shall instruct." The claim includes a balance of \$50,000 voted to plaintiff in mortgage bonds, which he alleges were given to him as collateral. Arnold W. Duclos, of Ottawa, who has been named receiver for the company, is *mis-en-cause*.

Canadian Vimy Church.

In the interests of the Canadian Vimy Memorial Church fund, the Central Committee in Montreal announce that the appeal in Great Britain will be made by Miss Farries, of the Warwick Club, 21 St. George's Square, S.W. It is felt that there will be many Canadians in the British Isles who will be disposed to support this scheme for the erection of a Protestant church in the city of Lens, so intimately associated with the Canadian overseas forces. In that mining area there is a considerable non-Catholic community whose church was destroyed during the war, and in view of the primitive conditions of life which have prevailed since the Armistice in that region, the necessity for an institutional church has been felt. It is to erect such a church that this fund is to be applied, while at the same time the sanctuary will be of a memorial character in honour of the Canadians who fell in the war. The Protestant Churches of the United States are raising funds for the erection of churches elsewhere, and it was suggested that it would be fitting that Canada should undertake to provide one in the vicinity of Vimy Ridge. The proposed church, while it will be non-Catholic, will otherwise be a union church for the evangelical faiths, and will be under the administration of the Protestant Federation of France. The Central Committee of this fund in Canada includes such well-known names as those of Col. the Rev. Canon J. M. Almond, director of Canadian Chaplains in the war; Lieut.-Col. Gerald Birks, director of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. overseas; Major-General Sir John W. Carson, formerly Overseas Minister of Militia; Brig.-General W. O. H. Dodds; Brig.-General J. G. Ross, formerly Paymaster-General; Principal Gandier, of Toronto, and others.

—* *—

NEW TAXATION IN ONTARIO.

The Budget presented on February 15 by the Hon. Peter Smith, Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, estimated a surplus of about \$3,000,000. Last year there was a deficit of \$802,000, of which \$789,165 was attributable to the adverse exchange rates with the United States.

This year the Provincial Treasurer hopes to raise \$4,500,000 from succession duties; \$3,300,000 under the Corporation Tax Act; \$2,000,000 from the Lands and Forests Department; \$2,500,000 from the Motor Vehicles branch; \$3,700,000 interest from the Hydro Commission; \$800,000 from the Mines Department; \$500,000 under the O.T.A.; \$400,000 from the Education Department; and \$1,500,000 from amusement taxes.

New taxes, which, it is estimated, will realise at least \$1,500,000, are as follows:—(1) Tax of one-quarter of 1 per cent. on all bank reserves, estimated to yield \$450,000; (2) tax on billiard parlours and pool rooms, estimated to yield \$250,000; (3) tax on all real estate transfers, estimated to yield \$250,000; (4) increased mining taxes, estimated to yield an additional \$100,000; (5) an increase in the tax on railways from \$25 to \$40 per mile.

GIFT FROM THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS.

Replica of Speaker's Chair for Ottawa.

The finely-executed replica of the Speaker's Chair at Westminster, to be presented to the Dominion House of Commons by members of the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, was placed on view this week in the rooms of the Association, in Westminster Hall.

The replica, which has been executed by Messrs. Harry Hems & Sons, of Exeter, under the direction of Sir Frank Baines, of H.M. Office of Works, is 13 ft. 6 in. high, and the beauty of the oak carving is seen to even better advantage than in the original, where effect is lost through its having been varnished.

Features of the Carving.

In the replica the original Chair, which was designed by Pugin and first used in 1840, has been carefully reproduced, so that it is a faithful copy of the original work. Many photographs, plaster casts and other details have been taken and faithfully followed. The foliated canopy, the intricate carvings and mouldings, and the graceful pinnacles and pendants, are fine examples of the carver's art. The Royal Arms which surmount the canopy are carved in old oak taken from the roof of Westminster Hall (1397). The back of the Chair contains many delicately worked linen-fold panels, each with the monogram "V.R." and the wreath and intertwined cord.

On the folded ribbon, amidst the ornate carving on the right side of the Chair, is inscribed "MANUS JUSTA NARDUS MEMOR ET FIDELIS MENS CONSCIA RECTI," and on the reverse jamb, "NEC PRECE NEC PRETIO LIBERTAS IN LEGIBUS HOSTIS HONORI INVIDIA LAUS DEO." (The hand that deals justly is a sweet-smelling ointment. A heedful and faithful mind is conscious of righteousness. [Justice is influenced] neither by entreaties nor gifts. Liberty lies in the laws. Envy is the enemy of honour. Praise be to God.)

When Edward VI. dissolved the Collegiate Chapel of St. Stephen, recalls Mr. T. Wilson, Clerk of Works and Deputy Keeper of Westminster Hall, he granted the most beautiful ecclesiastical building in England to the faithful Commons to be used as their permanent meeting-place. Hitherto they had met in the Abbey Chapter House. In setting the Chair of their Speaker at the east end of the chapel they displaced the Altar, and it is conjectured that the practice, which continues to the present time, of Members "bowing to the Chair," had its origin in this fact; so the reverence due to the spot was kept intact.

The ancient Chair stood in a position which is marked at the foot of the steps in St. Stephen's Hall by four brass studs let into the floor. What became of the old Chair, which was probably designed by Wren, is not certain. It was very likely partially destroyed in the Great Fire of 1834. There is a legendary belief in northern Masonic circles that the relic was saved and became the property of a Masonic Lodge in the North of England.

"A Fitting Symbol."

With the Chair will be sent an illuminated scroll, framed in oak, to the following effect:—"This replica of the Speaker's Chair in the House of Commons at Westminster is herewith presented to the House of Commons at Ottawa by the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, comprising members of both Houses of Parliament, as a fitting symbol of the great Parliamentary tradition which binds together the free Nations of the British Commonwealth." It is signed by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker as Joint Presidents of the Branch. At the top a picture of the Chair is flanked by a Union Jack and Canada's coat-of-arms.

The Speaker's Chair of the Canadian House of Commons was, like the Black Rod of the Dominion Senate, destroyed in the fire in February, 1916, and both have been replaced by the British members of the Parliamentary Association. Mr. Lowther, the Speaker, intends to make the presentation of the Chair at Ottawa in the near future. He will probably be accompanied by Sir Howard d'Egville, the secretary of the United Kingdom Branch.

Among the members of the Empire Parliamentary Association and their wives who inspected the Chair on Monday were the Speaker and Mrs. Lowther, Lord and Lady Burnham, Lord and Lady Morris, Sir Alfred and Lady Smithers, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Amery.

A photograph of the Chair appears on our front page.

—* *—

The Toronto correspondent of the *Times* understands that the Archbishop and Bishops of Quebec will meet shortly to consider the recent decision of the Privy Council on the Canadian naturalization laws.

At the "Comrades of the Great War" Conference, at Cape Town, it was unanimously agreed that the new organisation should be named "The British Empire Service League." The Prince of Wales was chosen as the first patron, and Lord Haig as the first president.

CANADIAN OPPOSITION TO CATTLE EMBARGO.

Views of the Western Stock Growers' Association.

THE Stock Growers' Association of Western Canada, representative of the three Prairie Provinces, have issued an official statement of their views on the embargo question.

Disapproval is expressed at the decision that the embargo should remain in force, and the reasons assigned by the British Minister of Agriculture are dealt with in detail. In the past, it is pointed out, they were told that the reason for opposition to the removal of the embargo was fear of disease, but Lord Lee had stated that "the Ministry endorsed Canada's clean bill of health." That being the case, the stock growers contend, he could hardly withhold action at the instance of an organisation whose opposition was based on reasons which he deemed to be groundless; while, if the agricultural interests referred to desired the continuation of the embargo because it served as a prohibitive protective tariff on the class of food-stuffs they produced, the Minister, in giving heed to it, was supporting a request absolutely at variance with Britain's long-established policy of free trade in commodities of this nature. Along with extreme deference to these agricultural interests, they contend, his Lordship disclosed no concern for the welfare of the consumers of beef,

these eight days the con... in the case of encountering severe weather while crossing the Prairie Provinces, or it would become... weather he met with.

"The argument is often made that to expose the Irish grower of store cattle to unrestricted Canadian competition would put him out of business. It seems to us, however, that in view of the disadvantages under which we in Western Canada are labouring because of our long and severe winters, and in view of expense and loss in weight due to the long rail haul and the ocean voyage referred to, all the advantages of cheaper land which we enjoy is, we believe, fully offset.

"We do not wish to appear to be in the position of challenging Britain's right to adopt any fiscal policy she deems suited to her condition, but we believe we have a right to ask that if our store cattle are to be excluded that this is done for reasons that are sound and in harmony with the avowed policy of the country."

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL ACTION.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons last week the Hon. S. F. Topley, Minister of Agriculture, said that the Canadian Government were making unceasing efforts to secure the removal of the British embargo on Canadian cattle removed.

The Manitoba Legislature has adopted unanimously a resolution introduced by the Hon. G. H. Malcolm, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Robson, the leader of the Independent Farmers' Group, urging the removal of the British embargo against Canadian cattle (says the Toronto correspondent of the Times).

Mr. Robson declared that hundreds of farmers would be compelled to abandon the cattle business if the embargo were not removed. Mr. Malcolm pointed out that the repeal of the embargo would relieve the cold storage situation, and contended that uncertainty as to the future markets for livestock was having a paralysing effect on the cattle-raising industry in the West.

MEETINGS IN LONDON.

Resolutions For and Against Removal of Embargo.

Several important meetings in connection with the embargo question were held in London on Tuesday.

In Favour of Continuance.

A conference, convened by the Central Chamber of Agriculture, and representing 50 agricultural bodies, decided to oppose any relaxation of the restrictions now in force on the importation of live stock.

Lord Crewe, who presided, declared that the agitation was to a great extent carried on by people who knew nothing of the subject, who had no knowledge of farming, and who probably would not be able to distinguish between a Clydesdale stallion and a Berkshire sow. Although Canada was the motive power in this agitation, it was not, strictly speaking, a Canadian question at all. Nobody supposed that a law could be passed to admit Canadian and no other cattle. In a short time the restrictions on sheep and pigs would be broken down. If it could be shown that the consumer would not be materially benefited if the embargo was removed, then it seemed to him that half the case in favour of the agitation disappeared. Then if they could show that there was no intention of treating Canada differently from other parts of the world, it seemed to him that the whole case, so far as Canada was concerned, fell away.

Sir Ailwyn Fellowes said figures showed there was no shortage of stock in the United Kingdom.

Mr. J. Sadler (Cheshire) declared that the removal of the embargo would strike terror in the hearts of dairy farmers; Capt. Protzman, M.P., that it threatened to increase the cost of meat in the world; Lord Bledisloe that it must be resisted at all costs, because the amount of capital invested in cattle represented one-third of the whole of the agricultural capital of the country.

In Favour of Removal.

At the annual meeting of the National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations, the following resolution was carried unanimously: "That the Government be requested immediately to take steps to remove the restrictions on the importation of Canadian store cattle, this meeting being of opinion that such removal will greatly benefit the meat consuming population in that (1) they will be able to obtain a greater supply of fresh or home-killed meat, which will be beneficial to their health, at a much cheaper price; (2) that it will also be to a very large extent the means of preventing the imposition of conditions of sale by importing firms."

Lord Beaverbrook presided at a public meeting of protest



MANITOBA PRIZE SHORTHORNS.

and manifested no interest in the promotion of trade within the Empire.

"If the Imperial Government is interested in the matter of developing meat production and, with it, trade within the Empire," the statement continues, "it has an excellent opportunity for doing so at the present time, and unless something is done to provide the Western Canadian stockmen with an open market for their surplus beef, the output will be seriously curtailed."

Finishing Impossible in Canada.

"It is useless to undertake to fatten cattle under present conditions and export them for immediate slaughter. There are certain facts in connection with our conditions which make this impossible. The finishing of cattle is a business that belongs to a developed country, and not one in the early stages of development. We have not men in Western Canada in sufficiently large numbers who understand cattle feeding and are equipped for doing that kind of work commensurate with our ability to produce cattle suitable for feeding purposes. Even if we were able to finish them to the point that they would be accepted as prime beefs by an English butcher, much of this finish would disappear on the journey over, because this journey consists of a two-thousand-mile rail haul and a still greater ocean voyage.

"In addition to the loss of finish, there would likewise be innumerable bruises which would impair their saleability and value for immediate slaughter. Feeder cattle originating in Western Canada would be able to endure the hardships of the long journey with much less deterioration and shrinkage than would stall-fed animals, and the bruising that would be sustained on the journey over would not reduce their saleability, as all such bruises would disappear during the process of finishing.

"The finishing and slaughtering of cattle in Western Canada and exporting the beef in the chilled state offers no more promise of success than does shipping alive. This work might be carried on during a portion of the autumn and spring, but it would always be exposed to hazard, due to the fact that on the journey to the seaboard there is an interim of approximately eight days of ice refrigeration. During

against the removal of the embargo, and a resolution to that effect was carried unanimously.

Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., joined in the protest in the interests of the great masses of the working-class consumers. If there was any real danger in allowing store cattle to come in, then he would be compelled to agree with the Government in taking every precaution, even to the extent of maintaining the embargo; but all the evidence went to show that the danger did not exist. The importation of Canadian cattle would mean a reduction of at least 6d. a lb. in the cost of meat.

Mr. James Wilson, the newly-elected M.P. for Dudley, said it might be that those who had a special interest in breeding pedigree stock had a peculiar interest which caused them to retain the embargo; but the evidence he had received from ordinary farmers was that they were anxious to have an opportunity of buying Canadian stocks as they were able to do nearly 30 years ago.

The Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, stated that since the embargo was laid upon Canada there had not been a single case of pleuro-pneumonia in the Dominion. Since 1893 the Canadian Government had made vigorous protests against it, but so far with no effect. He quoted official records to show that there had been no cases of pleuro-pneumonia and foot-and-mouth disease in Canada for over 90 years; and he declared that there was no country on earth which could show so clean a bill of health over so long a period as the Dominion could. He denied that there was any fear of disease being carried across the 3,000-mile frontier from the United States.

Lord Beaverbrook declared that if the promise made by Lord Ernle was not fulfilled he believed that the consequences would be disastrous to the prestige of Great Britain and her Dominions on the American Continent.

The Guildhall Conference.

A representative national conference on the subject was held at the Guildhall on Wednesday, under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor. Delegates were present from all parts of the United Kingdom.

The main discussion took place on the following resolution:—

In view (a) of the statement by the President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries at the Imperial War Conference in April, 1917, that the Board was in favour of the removal of the restrictions on the importation of Canadian cattle into Great Britain; (b) that the risk of infection by the importation of Canadian cattle—which was the cause of the embargo—admittedly now no longer exists; (c) of the shortage of live stock cattle and the clamant demand for a greater supply, which would be in the interests of the general community; and (d) that Canada herself concurs in the desire for the removal of the embargo, this conference calls for the removal of the restrictions on the importation of Canadian cattle and requests the Government to pass the necessary legislative measures to give effect thereto.

Canadian interests were represented as follows:—Alberta, Lord Beaverbrook; British Columbia, Mr. F. C. Wade; Ontario, Hon. Mr. W. Doherty; Quebec, Lt.-Col. Pelletier; Canadian National Railways, Mr. W. Phillips.

Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, in a letter which was read, emphasised the fact that Canada was, and had always been, free from pleuro-pneumonia. At present, Canadian cattle were being exported to the United States, when it would be to the interests of the Empire that they should be coming to Britain. The more Canadian cattle came here the less would British trade be under the dominion of the American Meat Trusts, and the nearer we should get to the desirable goal of making the Empire self-sustaining.

Bailie Walker (Glasgow), in moving the resolution given above, said the fact that this was not a party question was clear, because since 1892 there had been Tory, Liberal and Coalition Governments, and still the embargo remained on. The embargo was entirely due to the agitation of Irish farmers. Now, however, there was no Irish party in the House, and the embargo remained on, showing that the landed interests and certain agricultural interests in this country were behind the opposition. If the Board had been honest in their objections, the embargo would have been removed. But the permanent officials and the vested interests behind it discovered it was too dangerous to leave this thing in the hands of a Minister of the Crown, and therefore it now required an Act of Parliament to get the embargo removed. It was not a question of disease, but a question of protection for breeders in the guise of regulations against disease. The removal of the embargo would not only do good, so far as trade and farming interests were concerned, but would stimulate other industries.

The Birmingham representative who seconded, said in his manufacturing community, consisting of workers and the middle class, there was a great call for fresh meat, and he supported the resolution because it would reduce the price of meat by reducing the price of raw material for the farmer in the shape of his stores.

Mr. K. Mackenzie (Cambridge and Isle of Ely Agricultural Society) moved, as an amendment, that, in view of the un-

stable condition of husbandry and winter milk supply difficulties, the present was an inopportune time to remove the embargo.

The Marquis of Crewe, seconding the amendment, said this was in no sense a question of Free Trade or Protection. (Voices: "It is both.") He had seen nothing to make him believe that the removal of the embargo would mean the arrival on these shores of a much larger number of animals than could be brought here at present. If the embargo were repealed it would not be repealed for Canada alone. Other countries would demand similar treatment. Great Britain stood alone in the character of its breed of cattle, specimens of which were exported to all parts of the world, and any interference with that industry must mean serious national loss.

Capt. E. G. Pretymann, M.P., said this should not be regarded as a question between the British and Canadian farmer. There was less objection to Canadian cattle than to any other. Their objection was to any importation from overseas which would in any way reduce the security of British breeders.

The Hon. Manning Doherty said that was a question which affected vitally the people of Great Britain as well as the people of Canada, and it was only right, fair, and just that they should stand together and sanely and coolly discuss the question from all angles. No country on earth had a health record better than that of Canada, and he denied that there was an insufficient number of store cattle in Canada to make it worth while. Canadians would not wish to inflict the slightest injury upon any section. If Canada could be sure of a market, store cattle would increase. Every Provincial Government in Canada had sent to the High Commissioner resolutions in favour of removing the embargo, as also had the Federal Government.

After further speeches the amendment was defeated by a large majority, and the resolution carried by 72 votes to 44.

Photographs appear on our centre double-page.

* * *

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

"CO-PARTNERSHIP IN ABILITY."

To the Editor of Canada.

SIR,—I have read with pleasure your comment on my letter to the *Observer* in your issue of March 5.

I felt the subject was important, but conscious of the claims on the space of your contemporary, I wrote it with the utmost brevity. As a matter of fact, after writing it I cut out a paragraph which dealt with the phase of the matter which you take up in your note, namely, that the Dominion-born are at no disadvantage in taking up any career in these Islands; that, in fact, as you state, being Dominion-born is an asset rather than a disadvantage to one who takes up a career in Great Britain, as many Britons born Overseas have done with conspicuous success. Such careers, however, involve permanent residence here. I had in mind rather such Imperial employment on missions and commissions as could be carried out by a temporary leaving of the Dominion from which the individual was selected. Such selection of the qualified would be a continuance in times of peace of the policy during the war, when our men of science and administrators were called upon to assist those of these Islands in a common task, and that task being finished, returned to their usual avocation.

It would promote a feeling of solidarity somewhat different from, but with a more potent influence in the *Dominions* than, our following with interest and pride careers such as you have mentioned, in which fine work is done by those who permanently leave their native Dominions.

Those who visit these Islands know how free is the hospitality of their people to those who cast in their lot with them; and how generous is their appreciation of what the people of the Dominions are doing to develop our common heritage.—Yours faithfully,

J. S. McLENNAN.

11, Chesham Street, S.W.1.

March 7, 1921.

* * *

Mr. Moreton Frewen on Tuesday addressed the Empire Development Parliamentary Committee (of which Mr. Walter Long has consented to become President) on Empire banking and the silver exchange.

Two summonses for maintenance, by women whose husbands were living in Canada and South Africa respectively, came up at North London Police Court on Tuesday. The magistrate said he had no evidence that the Act passed in August, 1920, had been adopted by those Dominions, nor had the Lord Chancellor framed regulations under which Courts of summary jurisdiction could proceed. The Act was therefore, inoperative so far as the Colonies were concerned, and there was no power to issue the summonses.

THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

SELF DETERMINATION in these days appears to apply to institutions as to countries. The Royal Colonial Institute and the Overseas Club are not after all to amalgamate; the two bodies will pursue one end along the lines they have made their own, and their relations will be those of an *entente cordiale*, not of alliance. Both societies have a fine record of progress, but they have made their appeal to different constituencies and by different methods. When the details of the proposed fusion came to be considered, as we gather from the official *communiqué*, there were certain conditions as to status, subscription and propaganda which were found to be incompatible. The old friendly rivalry will therefore be maintained, the spheres of influence being marked by a line of demarcation so fine that it may often be indistinguishable. The unity of the Empire is the *raison d'être* of both, and there is ample scope for their varied activities at home and overseas.

The Royal Colonial Institute has been not inaptly described as a microcosm of the Empire. Its history is familiar. It was born modestly, over a shop in the Strand, to fight the Little Englander School of mid-Victorian days. What it accomplished is written in the story of the Empire since Greater Britain achieved autonomy and disappointed expectation by a steadfast adherence to the bonds of Empire. There have been and there are other societies to which the Empire owes much. It is the distinction of the Royal Colonial Institute that it saved, as humanly speaking it may be said to have saved, the Empire, its founders understood, what men like Cobden and Goldwin Smith never realised, that in the Colonies—the great Dominions of to-day—and in the Mother Land, the desire for freedom and the willingness to grant it, did not mean, on the one part, separatist leanings, nor, on the other, a general desire to be quit of burdens and responsibilities. There is no more refreshing study than the intimate memoirs of the decade in which the Royal Colonial Institute came into existence as the Colonial Society. They are a revelation of the utter misinterpretation of the British character by men who posed as national leaders. Statesmen who introduced measures of self-government as stepping-stones to ultimate separation, later claimed credit for having made the loyalty of the Colonies “double sure” by the concession of autonomy. That is among the humours of history! Jeremiads on overseas ambitions and aspirations may well be gauged by the confident predictions of 60 years since.

To-day the opportunities for Imperial service before the Royal Colonial Institute are not one whit less great than they were in early days. The Dominions have achieved their nationhood; they are virtually independent members of a great family of nations, with the head of the family, the King, as the connecting link. This new status means that the whole question of Imperial unity must be viewed from a new angle, and the relationship and responsibilities of the parts to the whole confirmed and cemented by closer knowledge of each other and a recognition of the bonds of mutual interest as well as of sentiment. This can only be achieved by systematic propaganda, by something in the nature of a common social centre, and by an organisation which keeps the patriotic Imperial idea ever before it. The Royal Colonial Institute has a big development scheme in hand, which should mean that in the near future it will eclipse its own great achievements. During the past few years branches

have been founded at home in places like Bristol, Liverpool, Birmingham, Brighton, Sheffield, Manchester and Bournemouth, and overseas in Melbourne, Christchurch (N.Z.), Vancouver, Buenos Ayres, and elsewhere, many others are in process of formation, so that in due time, wherever its members find themselves in any part of the Empire, they may hope to discover a local institution where they can enjoy some at least of the facilities and privileges offered by the parent body. In London the Institute is busy with plans, the realisation of which will make it in effect the finest club-house in the Empire. The importance of some such development is rarely made manifest by the arrangement entered into with the British Empire Club, which has extended the privilege of temporary membership to overseas members of the Institute visiting London.

The Institute has acquired the major part of the triangular island site on which it stands in Northumberland Avenue and is raising a reconstruction fund of £400,000, which will enable the Council to extend the existing splendid library, reading,

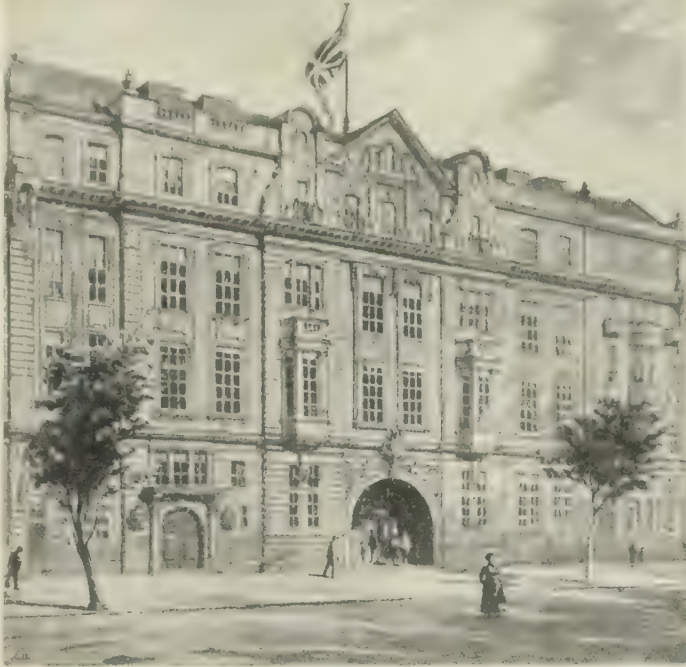
writing and reception rooms and to add a hall for meetings, dining-room, art gallery, etc. It will then be possible to provide accommodation for lady members, who wish to make the Institute a centre of their movements, which is hardly possible in present circumstances. More room will also be available for the numerous committees of the Institute, which closely watch Imperial trade and industry, Imperial education, Imperial migration, and all movements conducive to United Empire. How it is hoped to do all this for the modest subscription of three guineas a year for resident and one and a half guineas for non-resident Fellows is the secret of the governing body. The new home will be so huge an advertisement for the Institute that it is conceivable ere many years are past it may see its membership throughout the Empire approaching the 100,000 mark desired and overshadowed by the late Earl Grey, then its president, and cordially supported by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, its present president.

Two years after the Institute was founded it had a membership of 275 and an income of £549. Thirty years later its membership was 4,208 and its income £7,742. In its 52nd year—that is, 1920—it had a membership in round figures of 15,000 and an income of over £20,000. The candidates for election this year are already sufficiently numerous to suggest that the Institute is going ahead with ever-increasing momentum. Major J. R. Boose, whose visit to Canada is well remembered, is on an Australian tour, and every mail brings in a new batch of proposals; in London the campaign inaugurated last year is yielding equally striking results, the bad times notwithstanding. The journal of the Institute reflects its multifarious activities, and it has been said with truth that members overseas get the value of their guinea and a half subscription in the copy of *United Empire*, which reaches them every month.

ARTHUR WALLACE.

A sum of £4 16s. 9d., collected by the Geography section of the Aberdeen School, Winnipeg, is acknowledged on behalf of the Westminster Abbey Fund.

“The Sam Sings,” a comic opera which has been running at the Royal Surrey Theatre, London, is by Mr. Ernest Woodhead, editor of the *Huddersfield Examiner*, who was one of the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference in Canada.



THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE: SUGGESTED DESIGN FOR FRONTAGE OF NEW BUILDING.

CANADA AND PREMIERS' CONFERENCE. Attack by Hon. W. S. Fielding in Parliament.

In the Dominion House of Commons on Friday of last week a "No confidence" amendment to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was defeated by a majority of 25 (116 to 91), after a late sitting. The Farmers supported the Liberals. This was the first division in the House since the Meighen Administration assumed office.

Mr. Ernest Lapointe, leader of the Quebec Liberals, referring in the course of the debate to the coming conference of Overseas Premiers in London, said the present Government had no right to represent Canada at the conference, and added, "We shall not regard ourselves as bound, either legally or morally, by any decisions arrived at." He also declared that the Liberal Opposition would not be represented at the conference.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, ex-Minister of Finance, expressed the hope that the Government would decide not to send a diplomatic representative to Washington. Instead of an Ambassador, he would like to see commercial agents sent to the States. Mr. Fielding proceeded to attack Canada's position in the League of Nations, saying that the spectacle of the Canadian delegates at Geneva opposing the delegates of the Mother Country was a sorry exhibition. Imperial Conferences, he continued, were possibly necessary occasionally, though people talked a lot of rubbish about them. There was no question before Parliament now which made it necessary to refer to the next conference, but they must be prepared. Mr. Lloyd George might have some scheme to propose which they would have to watch very closely. They must remember that in Britain was a body of people whom he would call the "Grand Order of the Fussers," who were always worrying about other parts of the Empire. He added (says a Central News cablegram) that if the cattle embargo were considered Canada could not deny the right of Britain to regulate her own affairs.

Mr. Meighen, the Prime Minister, stated that the agenda for the meeting of Prime Ministers of the Empire in London in June included the renewal of the Treaty of 1911 with Japan and Empire foreign and naval policies. Correspondence was proceeding on other subjects. The Canadian Government was prepared to arrange facilities for discussion, but could make no commitments in advance of the meeting, and proposals made at the Conference affecting Canada would be subject to the approval of the Canadian Government.

OBITUARY.

At Fredericton.—Mr. George P. Barrett (88), publisher of the *Royal Gazette*, 1858-1890, uncle of Mr. C. E. Neill, general manager of the *Royal Bank of Canada*.

At Quebec.—Mr. A. J. Bender, K.C. (68).

At Montreal.—Mr. Isaac H. Stearns (84), formerly proprietor of the Albion Hotel, who was Grand Treasurer Emeritus of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons, having joined the fraternity in 1860 and been W.M. of Kilwinning Lodge in 1864; Mr. Henry Baillie (75), who served in the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870; Mrs. Sarah M. Hart (79), a prominent philanthropist, wife of Dr. D. A. Hart; Mr. W. C. Covernton (40), who served with the C.A.M.C.; Mrs. James Alves.

At Ottawa.—Mr. Thomas Jamieson (67), Inspector of Schools.

At Toronto.—Mr. Charles H. Scott (50), partner of Egan, Scott & Chambers; Mr. H. P. Blachford (78), a well-known shoe merchant; Mr. Ernest De Long Watkins, a prominent business man.

At Renfrew, Ont.—Mr. J. B. O'Brien (67), brother of Senator M. J. O'Brien. At Stratford.—Mr. W. Mark O'Brien (67), editor of the *Stratford Beacon* since 1891. At St. Mary's.—Professor William Dale (68), formerly of Toronto University.

At Victoria.—Mr. Milton Robbins Jennings (47), editor and general manager of the *Edmonton Journal*, president of the Canadian Daily Newspaper Association. He was a special correspondent in Cuba in 1898, and settled in Edmonton in 1900.

Mr. Alfred Gordon Sprigg, editor of the *Leicester Mail* and vice-president of the Newspaper Society, who died on Monday, after a long illness, was one of the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference in Canada last summer.

CANADIAN HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPION DEAD.

Arthur Polky, the heavy-weight champion of Canada, once looked on as one of the foremost white hopes for the world's title, and famous as the man who accidentally killed Luther McCarthy in the ring in Calgary some years ago, died last week at his home in Ford City, Ont., after about four weeks' illness, from sleeping sickness (says *Reuter's* correspondent at Windsor, Ont.). About a week before the pugilist was removed to his home from an hotel when apparently on the road to recovery, but a relapse set in, which caused his death.

IN SCANDINAVIA AND GERMANY Mr. C. Cambie on Continental Conditions.

Mr. Charles Cambie, London manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in conversation with a representative of *Canada*, said that his recent visit to the Scandinavian countries concerned business relations of his bank with bankers and financiers there.

"Of course, difficulties in connection with exchange still dominate the situation," said Mr. Cambie, "but it was evident to me, from personal observation as well as from the representative men I met, that the peoples in these countries have set to work in real earnest to increase production and minimise unnecessary expenditure, realising that such are the only effective methods of restoring the trade and financial equilibrium."

"I returned through Denmark, and was greatly struck by the evidences I saw all along the railway line of abundance of fine dairy cattle and of intensive farming. Upon entering German territory the havoc caused by the war was illustrated by the number of abandoned emergency railway yards, dismantled air sheds, and other military and naval buildings. There remained ample evidences, however, of the intensely practical methods of the Germans, and the extent to which they had been applied in the construction of emergency railway sidings, yards, etc., to facilitate the speedy handling of troops and supplies. I was also struck by the high standard of the signalling and other automatic devices which they use in working their railways. The tracks and roadbed were in fine order, though the rolling stock showed ample evidence of deterioration or neglect; but, all the same, we travelled at high speed without a hitch, and were prompt on time everywhere."

"In Hamburg and Bremen I had opportunities of meeting men with whom we had pre-war associations, and, both from my conversations with them and from my own personal observations, it is very evident that the German people, employers and employed, have settled down to hard work, with an intensity of effort which should act as a serious warning to our own people. The advantages of the present rate of exchange to the German exporter were very evident on the Continent. In the streets the people one sees, also the children, look well fed, though certain important items of diet are beyond the means of all but the wealthy—for them there appears no lack of anything, at a price. Beer and tobacco, however, as the Premier reminded Herr Simons last Thursday, are cheap in Germany, and not taxed as they are in Britain. The habit of discipline enforced so long by Germany's national training, is no doubt playing its part in reconciling the great mass of the people to hard work, long hours, and comparatively poor pay, but if they go on working, as a nation, along the lines they are practising now, it will, in my opinion, not be long before Germany, as an exporting nation, becomes as keen a competitor—or even keener—with Britain and the Empire in the markets of the world as she was prior to August, 1914."

CANADIANS IN OXFORD LACROSSE TEAM.

Among the members of the Oxford University Lacrosse Club selected to represent the University in the match against Cambridge on March 10 are four Canadians.

Mr. F. L. Neylan (St. Michael's and Pembroke) is a Toronto man and a former member of the St. Michael's College Lacrosse and Ice Hockey Clubs.

Mr. C. B. Clark (Univ. of Sask. and Merton) is a well-known hockey player from Saskatoon.

Mr. E. B. Pitblado (Univ. of Manitoba and Queen's) hails from Winnipeg, where he formerly played hockey and lacrosse for the University of Manitoba. He was a member of the Canadian ex-Service men's team in 1919.

Mr. S. Lett (University of British Columbia and Trinity) was formerly captain of the Univ. of B.C. ice hockey team, and played for Fraser Mills, the amateur champions of the Pacific Coast in 1913-14.

Both Mr. Clark and Mr. Lett were selected for the English Trials this season, and played for the South of England against the South-West in the Trials game at Bristol on March 5.

CANADIAN COMPANY LAW.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in their judgment in the consolidated appeal in regard to company law, have found that while the power of a Province to legislate for the incorporation of companies is limited to companies with provincial objects, and there is no express power conferred to incorporate companies with powers to carry on business throughout the Dominion and in every Province, Section 91 of the British North America Act enables the Parliament of Canada to incorporate companies with such status and powers as to restrict the Provinces from interfering with the general rights of such companies to carry on their business where they choose.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

On March 2, at Buckingham Palace, the King, who was accompanied by the Queen, received the delegates of the Commercial Missions now in England. Those representing Canada were Senator J. S. McLennan, Col. R. W. Leonard, and Mr. J. W. Norcross.

Sir Edward and Lady Coates, Sir Campbell Stuart, and Mrs. Ernest Stuart, were among those present at the afternoon party given by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace last week.



HON. MANNING W. DOHERTY,
The Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, who is in London to advocate the removal of the Canadian cattle embargo and to discuss emigration and trade matters with the Agent-General for the Province.

Sec. Lt. G. D. S. Adami, R.E., and Lt. R. B. Reford, M.C., Irish Guards, were presented to the King at Monday's Levee.

The Prince of Wales has agreed to become an honorary member of the Canada Club.

The Duke of Devonshire will leave Ottawa on a final tour of Western Canada on March 28, and he will be joined at Calgary by Lord and Lady Hartington. After his return to Ottawa in the early summer (says the Ottawa correspondent of the Times) he will leave Canada, probably accompanying the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, on his way to the Conference of Prime Ministers in London.

Lady Rachel Cavendish, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Margaret Scott, and Captain Balfour, acting military secretary to the Duke of Devonshire, left Ottawa for Washington, where they were the guests of Sir Auckland Geddes at the inauguration of President Harding.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, who was seriously ill while at his summer home at Knowlton, Que., last summer, is again reported to be confined to his residence there.

Col. Amery, M.P., Under Secretary for the Colonies, has been offered the post of Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, in succession to Sir James Craig, who will be shortly resigning to take up his duties in the Ulster Parliament.

Sir Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P. for the Chertsey Division of Surrey, acting on medical advice, has left, with Lady Macmaster, for the South of France. He will be absent about two months.

At the farewell luncheon to the U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. J. W. Davis, given by the English-speaking Union, the guests included Sir George Perley, Sir Edgar Bowring, Sir Campbell Stuart, and the Agent-General for British Columbia.

The guests at the dinner party given by Viscountess Astor, M.P., in honour of the retiring Ambassador, included Sir Hamar and Lady Greenwood and Sir George and Lady Perley.

At the dinner given by the Lord Mayor last week in honour of the foreign Commercial Missions and the British Industries Fair, the guests included Sir George Perley and Sir Edgar Bowring, Col. R. W. Leonard, Senator McLennan, Sir Charles Hanson, M.P., and Mr. J. W. Norcross.

At the farewell banquet given by the Royal Colonial Institute to the Earl of Reading at the Hotel Victoria on March 4, those present included the High Commissioners for Canada and Newfoundland, Capt. V. Gordon, Mr. H. D. Reid, Lt.-Col. G. W. Badgerow, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hamar Greenwood, and Col. J. B. Donnelly.

Mr. Fred C. Salter was among those present at the farewell dinner given to the American Ambassador by the Pilgrims' Society.

Mr. Claude Bryan, who returned from a visit to Canada last week, has left with Mrs. Bryan and their family to spend a month in the South of France.

Col. J. B. Donnelly, D.S.O., has left London for Cannes, where he will stay at the Grand Hotel for about a month.

Lt.-Col. Hamilton Gault left London on Monday for Sicily.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. D. Kippen and Miss Beatrice Hanson, who have been staying in Paris on their way from the South of France, are expected to arrive at the Hotel Victoria next week.

Col. and Mrs. R. W. Leonard left the Hyde Park Hotel yesterday for Spain.

Mr. R. Home Smith, of Toronto, is at the Savoy Hotel.

Dr. G. C. Croelman, Agent-General for Ontario, is still confined to his residence owing to illness.

The Rt. Hon. J. A. Newham, II, has been appointed to take effect next fall. His decision by the B. and C. made in the T. as a nomination in the T.

Mr. John Stanfield, of T. J. A. MacDonald, of Moncton, N.S. have been appointed to the Senate. The latter is President of the Amherst P. Co.



HON. JOHN STANFIELD

Co. Mr. Stanfield, who was Government Whip from 1911 to 1916, has for the twenty-five years been President of Stanfield's Ltd., woollen goods manufacturers, whose jubilee has just been attained.

Dr. Eugene Hanel, Director of the Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa, has retired from that office on account of failing health.

Capt. C. W. Wilson, of the Niagara and Erie Land Corporation, Ltd., Toronto, and Mrs. Wilson and their daughter, are passengers on the s.s. Melita, leaving Liverpool to-day.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Garrow announce the engagement of their daughter, Muriel Wilma, to Warren D. Nelson, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Nelson of Montreal.

At All Saints' Church, on February 15, the marriage of Miss Margaret Woods, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Browne, D.S.O., to Mr. J. H. Woods, as maid of honour, were five bridesmaids. The son of Montreal, and Mr. J. H. Parker, Freda Fripp, M. C. and Katherine Scott. The two pages were Master John Edwards, son of C. M. Edwards, and Master Rowley, son of Mrs. W. H. Rowley. Major Norma McCauley, M.C., of Montreal, was matron.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—On February 15 the Senate met for the first time in the spacious Chamber provided for it in the new Parliament Buildings, and its fine acoustic properties were favourably noted.

In Canada during the past eleven months 15,260 passengers were carried on aeroplanes for hire, plying a total of 6,811 hours and covering 429,177 miles. There were only five fatal accidents at these flights, according to a statement of Col. Robert Leckie, D.S.O., of the Canadian Air Board.

—A project for merging all the Provincial organisations of land surveyors and the Dominion organisation into one Canadian society was discussed at the annual meeting of the Dominion Land Surveyors' Convention. The formation of this Association, it is hoped, will bring about a full co-ordination between the various bodies. Another matter taken up was the co-operation between all agencies for land settlement in the Dominion.

—Canada has approximately one telephone to every 11 persons of population. A computation issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that at the end of 1919 there were 778,758 telephones in the Dominion, with an estimated population of 8,835,000.

—The production of Canadian salt in 1919, according to the latest figures available, amounted to 148,302 tons, valued at \$1,398,968. This was obtained almost entirely from the salt fields of Southern Ontario. This year's salt production will be greatly augmented by the recent discoveries in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Shipments of raw salt to the refineries are now being made from these deposits.

—The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada has elected as officers:—Hon. president, Hon. R. H. Grant, Toronto; president, Mr. J. R. Collins, Toronto; vice-presidents, Mr. W. E. W. Jackson, M.A., Toronto, and Mr. Wm. Bruce, J.P., Hamilton; secretary, Mr. A. F. Hunter, M.A., Toronto.

TORONTO.—Public accounts for the Province of Ontario for the fiscal year 1920 showed that the direct debt of the Province was \$128,101,754, as compared with \$97,572,781 on October 31, 1919. The ordinary expenditures amounted to \$25,980,849, while the ordinary receipts were \$25,078,094, leaving a deficit of \$802,749. The capital expenditures totalled \$56,963,046, while capital receipts were \$55,834,979.

The United Farmers' Co-operative Co. of Ontario, which buys and sells for a large and influential section of the farmers of the Province, had a turnover last year of nearly \$20,000,000—more than double the turnover of the previous year. The United Farmers' organisation have appointed as their general manager one of the leading men in the Canadian meat-packing and live-stock business, at a salary of over \$10,000 a year.

On February 18 the Hon. E. C. Drury introduced a Bill in the Legislature incorporating the town-site of Kapuskasing, on practically the site of the old soldier settlement. It provides that against the town's debentures the Government may provide funds to the extent of \$400,000 for the purchase of land and the erection of highways, and \$100,000 for the construction of sewers. Mr. W. K. Kolb, of O'Brien, is named as Mayor.

The Canadian Kennel Club is in a flourishing condition. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. Jos. E. Russell, Toronto; vice-presidents, Mr. Harry Clayton, Toronto, and Mr. A. Hogg, Vancouver; secretary, Mr. J. E. Strachan, Toronto.

KINGSTON.—Col. Frederick Owen Hodgins, D.S.O., Toronto, has been appointed General Staff Officer in Military District No. 3. He is a son of Maj.-Gen. W. E. Hodgins, former Adjutant-General at Ottawa.

PORT ARTHUR. On February 13 fire of unknown origin did upwards of \$29,000 damage in the *News-Chronicle* building.

Major J. D. Young, D.S.O., M.C., of Fort William, has been gazetted Lt.-Col. in command of the 52nd Lake Superior Regiment, now being organised as Militia.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Hon. Athanase David, Provincial Secretary, in the educational statistics for the school year 1919-1920, points out that for the year reviewed there were 6,772 Catholic schools, attended by 453,413 pupils, of whom 223,399 were boys and 230,014 girls. There were 817 schools for Protestants, attended by 63,555 pupils, whereof 32,213 were boys and 31,342 girls.

The Quebec Central Railway Co. has given notice that it will ask for permission from the Federal Government to extend its line from Scott Junction to the Quebec Bridge, so as to allow its entrance into Quebec without going through Levis.

MONTREAL.—The Eugene F. Phillips Electrical Works, Ltd., is proceeding with the construction of a copper rod rolling mill here having a capacity of 100 tons per day. Provision is being made to allow of extension for the rolling of copper sheets and drawing copper tubes, as well as the erection of a refinery.

—The design of Laliberté & Côté, of this city, has been accepted for the monument to be erected over the grave of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Notre Dame Cemetery at Ottawa.

—The transfer has been registered of a lot of land adjacent to Westmont Park, on which work has already been begun for a large residential hotel to be known as the "Academy Apartments." The amount paid for the land was \$205,000. The plot measures 200 by 150 ft; it lies between St. Catherine Street and Academy Road.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Estimates received from scalers by the Department of Lands and Mines indicate a cut of approximately 200,000,000 feet of lumber upon the Crown lands of New Brunswick this year. Last year the cut of lumber upon Crown lands was about 360,000,000 feet. The Hon. C. W. Robinson estimates that the revenue from the Crown land stumpage rates will not be less than \$1,000,000 this year, as compared with \$1,200,000 last year.

ST. JOHN.—Plans for new buildings, extensions and improvements to the public schools of the city, now under consideration, involve a total expenditure of \$500,000.

EDMUNDSTON.—A modern hotel has opened up for business here. During the past five years this town has made enormous strides, and is now one of the leading industrial centres of the Province.

The following Mayors have been elected—Campbellton, N. C. MacKay; Moncton, A. C. Chapman; St. Stephen, David Johnston; Sackville, F. B. Doncaster; Woodstock, E. W. Mair.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The new C.G.M.M. s.s. *Canadian Explorer* has had a successful trial trip at Halifax. Those on the vessel included representatives of the C.G.M.M., of the Halifax Shipyards, and port officials, all of whom were greatly pleased with her performance. Capt. W. Wyman is to command her. Her speed during the trip reached a maximum of 13.4 knots. The *Canadian Explorer*, of 8,100 d.w. tons, is a sister ship of the *Canadian Mariner*, and the second to be built and launched from the plant of the Halifax Shipyards, Ltd.

Particulars of the new challenger which is being built at Lunenburg, in an endeavour to recover the international schooner trophy, won by the *Esperanto*, show that the vessel will be larger than the *Delaware* or the *Esperanto*, and will have a sail area of 10,937 feet. The length of the schooner is 141 feet; beam, 27 feet; depth, 11.6 feet. The frame of the vessel is being planked, and it is expected that she will be ready for launching by the end of March.



MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG. The new 18-hole municipal golf course at Kildonan Park will be opened for public use about the middle of May. The course covers an area of 100 acres, and was built at a cost of \$18,000.

—Early completion of the Hudson Bay Railway is indicated by assurances received from the Dominion Government, states the Hon. T. C. Norris in his annual report as Railway Commissioner of Manitoba. When completed the line will no doubt be operated by the Federal Government as a portion of the Canadian National system. Proposals for the development of the mineral belt in the northern portion of the Province, and the construction of a 65-mile railway tapping the Flin Flon area, are outlined by the Commissioner.

—On February 10, with the House composed of four distinct groups, and the Norris Administration controlling only 21 votes of the 55, the sixteenth Legislature of the Province was opened by the Lt.-Governor, Sir James Aikins. The Hon. J. B. Baird, member for Mountain, was elected Speaker. Conspicuous among the members was Mrs. R. A. Rogers, M.L.A. for Winnipeg, the first woman elected to the Manitoba Legislature.

—On February 18, in the first division of the Provincial Session, the Labour resolution for the unconditional release of the strike leaders, three of whom are members of the Legislature, was defeated by 26 votes to 22. The vote resolved itself into practically a straight fight between the Liberals and Conservatives, on the one hand, and the Labourites and the Independent Farmers, on the other. As a result of the division the House went on record as urging the release of the strike leaders on condition that they ask for parole. The leaders have since been released.

The Hon. Dr. R. S. Thornton, Minister of Education, in his report of his Department, showed that the policy of placing public school education within the reach of children in the foreign settlements, as elsewhere, had been followed with great success, particularly in the Mennonite settlements.

SASKAT.



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—While the report of the Street Railway for 1920 shows a material increase of revenue, there was a large deficit for the year. The total revenue for 1920 was \$267,706, as against \$252,047 for the preceding year, and the expenditure \$326,540, compared with \$262,112 for 1919. The deficit in 1919 was \$10,064. During 1920 a total of 4,541,523 passengers were carried, being 436,727 less than in 1919.

That the Saskatchewan River Commission had decided on a continuous wood stave pipe line for the construction of a water supply system for Moose Jaw and Regina at a cost of about \$6,000,000 instead of a steel or iron pipe line, was the statement made by the Chairman of the Commission, recently. At this price a supply of 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 gallons of water daily will be obtained. The length of the line from Riverhurst, Sask., will be about 200 miles.

SASKATOON.—On February 16 a serious fire caused a loss estimated at \$500,000. The Cahill block, at the corner of Avenue A and Twentieth Street, was destroyed, including Panar's departmental store and other places of business.

—Plans for a new chemistry building, to cost approximately \$400,000, are being prepared for the University of Saskatchewan, and also for an addition to Qu'Appelle Hall, to cost \$100,000.

—The largest realty deal effected in the recent history of this city was completed when the L. R. Steele Co., of Buffalo, N.Y., paid \$110,000 for a 75-ft. frontage on Second Avenue. The company will put up a large building to contain four stores.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. On February 15 the Speech from the Throne delivered at the opening of the Legislature stated that legislation will be introduced confirming the taking over for operation by the C.P.R. of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, and the acquiring by the Government of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The British Columbia Government has consented to conduct an enquiry into the cost of coal. A Commission will be appointed for the purpose.

—British Columbia had a surplus of revenue over expenditure for the last fiscal year, ended March 20, 1920, amounting to \$351,388, according to the public accounts presented to the Legislature by the Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance. The total revenue amounts to \$13,861,692. Expenditures on current account were \$11,508,602, and on capital account charged to income \$1,942,268, making a total capital expenditure charged to income of \$13,510,351. Current revenue is \$3,876,212 more than the estimates for the year, while the total expenditure was \$195,388 more than the estimates. The total surplus of assets over liabilities has increased from \$22,181,256 to \$23,407,291.

VANCOUVER.—That a soap factory will be erected here is stated by Mr. W. B. Davies, of Liverpool, England, Canadian export manager for the amalgamated Leverhulme companies. During his visit to Canada last summer Lord Leverhulme purchased a site on the water-front of Vancouver. It is further reported that he became largely interested in several canneries and fishing concerns along the coast.

THE WORLD'S BREAD-BASKET.

Mr. C. Price-Green, Commissioner of the Department of Resources of the Canadian National Railways, predicted in a speech at Detroit that a billion bushels of wheat would be produced by the Prairie Provinces of Canada "in the not far distant future."

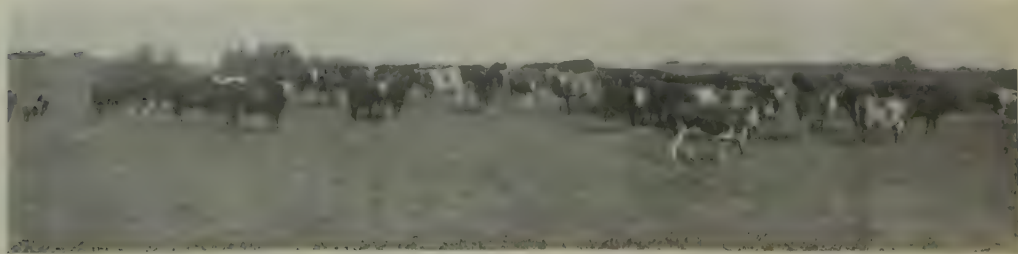
"The Western Provinces," he said, "have earned the name 'bread basket of the world.' Only a tenth of the surveyed area suitable for agriculture is now settled. In the not far distant future it will be producing a billion bushels of wheat. When these railway lines were commenced in 1896, Canada exported less than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat. Last year her agricultural exports exceeded \$600,000,000. Grain was the chief commodity. It is interesting to note that Canada is the only country so far found that is good enough for United States citizens to migrate to, and they are going there in thousands."

THE DOG DERBY.

Mr. C. B. Morgan's sledge team last week won the 200 miles "dog Derby" for a purse of \$2,500 (says Reuter's correspondent at The Pas, Man.). The course, which was from here to Flin Flon and back, included three hills, which had to be negotiated both on the outward and homeward journey, but the route for the most part was a fairly easy one, over lakes and beaten tracks. Mr. Morgan, who is a Canadian, arrived back in the evening after fighting his way through a blizzard. Nine teams started in the race, but only three finished.

WESTERN CANADA.—Educated young Englishwoman seeks post in city—experienced with children—domesticated—trained masseuse—two years' service Canadian Convalescent Home. Could arrange interview in London any time.—Box 554, Canada, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2

THE CANADIAN CATTLE EMBARGO AGIT



RANGE CATTLE ON A TYPICAL ALBERTA RANCH.



AN ALBERTA FARMER'S FIRST-PRIZE CAR-LOAD OF GALLOWS.



ON THE B.C. GOVERNMENT'S EX

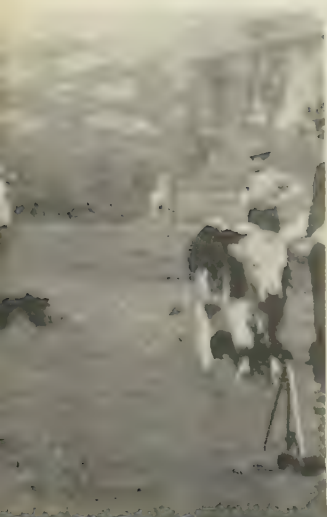


A ROUND UP ON A LARGE BRITISH COLUMBIA RANCH.

ON "Horn and Hoof" on Western Ranches.



ON A WELL-WATERED WESTERN RANCH.



FARM AT FORT ST. JOHN, B.C.



A CHAMPION CAR-LOAD OF HEREFORDS.



READY FOR SHIPMENT BY RAIL: THE C.P.R. STOCKYARDS, WINNIPEG.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

No Subordination.

"The tone of much of the comment upon the appeal to the Privy Council and the Union Jack and suchlike matters is petty and querulous. They are referred to as if they were visible symbols of a subordination which would in some way be diminished if they were dispensed with. Canada can fly any flag she chooses, and Canada can make any arrangements for final appeal in her lawsuits she pleases. So there cannot possibly be any idea of subordination in their retention, any more than there would be anything except a childish self assertion in doing away with them."—*Winnipeg Tribune*.

Canada No Vassal.

"No observant Canadian can doubt that there is less sentiment for closer connection with the United States to-day than that there was ten years ago. It is inevitable that we should acquire some American customs; and it is equally inevitable that we should have less admiration for some other American customs, knowing them better than any other people. The Great War has not had the effect of drawing us more closely to our neighbours, because of the spirit of pro-Germanism displayed by so many Americans before the United States entered the struggle and because of the anti-British campaign that has been carried on by influential American newspapers since then. Canada never before regarded the United States with so much humorous shrewdness as she does to-day. She wants to be the best of friends and neighbours, but she has no idea whatever of seeking a closer intimacy."—*Toronto Mail and Empire*.

The Oil Fields of the North.

"The Government, as the guardian of the people, must see to it that the people's share of the enormous value of these oil wells to be, is not lost to them. It is somewhat unfortunate that just at the time when prospectors, literally by the thousand, were making ready to go north on the opening of navigation, there should be a suspension of regulations with the probability that a considerable period of time must elapse before new regulations are promulgated. Journeys, such as these prospectors propose to make, have to be planned and the details arranged many months ahead—it is only the tenderfoot who puts off matters to the eleventh hour—and this suspension of the regulations, together with the uncertainty it engenders, may well confuse and upset many prospective explorers. So short is the season and so long the way that unless an early start can be made—the running ice of the break-up followed closely—a whole year may be lost."—*Manitoba Free Press*.

Canadian Trade.

"For the first time in several months Canadian exports show an excess over imports. It is a change that ought to be welcome, because for a country such as Canada, which has practically no foreign investments, continuation of an unfavourable trade balance would ultimately produce disastrous financial effects. As it is, the steadiness of exports is an evidence of inherent commercial strength. Any country of nine millions population which can more than make up for a loss of 350 millions of war exports within two years has no reason to lose its nerve."—*Ottawa Journal*.

Farmers and Railways.

"The United Farmers of Alberta have passed a resolution in favour of the nationalisation of all the railways and their management by an independent board. The United Farmers, apparently, have not seen the bill the country must pay for the nationalisation of part of the railways. When it is presented it may startle them into sense."—*Montreal Gazette*.

Short and Sweet.

"Lloyd George says that the world is still reeling from the war. This part of it seems to rather favour jazzing."—*Toronto Mail and Empire*.

"Prairie schooners" having been scrapped years ago, Alberta farmers now advocate naval disarmament. *Lancaster Province*.

"It has been announced at a convention in Winnipeg that ice cream is a food. And in our youth many of us were led to believe that it was the height of dissipation."—*Manitoba Free Press*.

"Many a portly gentleman who hasn't worn his dress suit since 1914 is wondering whether the seams will stand the strain when he makes his bow at The Drawing Room on Saturday night."—*Ottawa Journal*.

"The Province of Quebec is to establish demonstration farms in every county. Quebec may not be saying such these days, but there is a good deal of evidence that she is going ahead sawing wood at a pretty lively clip industrially and agriculturally."—*Manitoba Free Press*.

Wheat Storage
means
High Prices.

**EMPIRE
DEVELOPMENT**

Land must be
cultivated on
organised lines.

Do you wish to sell your Canadian property P

OVERSEAS ESTATES LTD. PURCHASE FARMS
AND LOTS ON AGREED VALUATION.

For particulars write, call or 'phone:—

Sales Manager, OVERSEAS ESTATES LTD.,

Phones: Gerrard 8648 and 8650

1, Charing Cross, S.W.1

THE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.

Patron: ADMIRAL EARL BEATTY, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Chairman:

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR LIONEL HALSEY, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C.

Funds are Urgently Required

FOR DEMOBILISED IMPERIAL & COLONIAL NAVAL & MILITARY HEROES.

1. To establish and endow the Veterans' Club as Permanent Headquarters with 1,000 beds.
2. To establish a Convalescent Home in connection with the Scheme for those whose wounds or sickness necessitate treatment after returning to civil life, and for those who are incapacitated after many years' service with the Colours.

When completed the Veterans' Club will form a home for home for all who have served or are serving in the forces of the Crown, whether in the United Kingdom or in the Dominions overseas.

Contributions should be addressed to:—

**THE SECRETARY, Veterans' Association,
47, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1, England.**

"MADE IN CANADA." Are you watching this feature in "The Canadian Export Pioneer"? There are business opportunities in it.

The CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER, Craven House,
Kingsway, London, W.C.2
Annual Subscription, 10/-, post free.

The Commercial Handbook of
Canada.

HEATON'S ANNUAL

Seventeenth—1921—Year.

Crown 8vo. 535 Pages, cloth, price 8/- net.

CONTENTS.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY. The Dominion and Provincial Governments, Departments, Members of Parliament, and Legislature.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION. Money Exchange and Transmission, the Banking System, Trust Companies, Trustee Investments, etc.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION. Income Tax, War Taxes, Patents, etc.

REGISTRATION. Offices for Registration of Deeds, Mortgages, etc.

CREDIT REPORTS AND COLLECTIONS. Directory of Solicitors.

TRANSPORTATION Railway Fares and Distances.

BANKING AND SHIPPING GUIDE.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

MANUFACTURES.

NATURAL RESOURCES. Agriculture, Fisheries, Forest and Forest Products, Fur Trade, Mining, Water Powers.

GENERAL INFORMATION. Boards of Trade, Climate, Trade and Commerce, Education, Finance, Population and Emigration.

DESCRIPTION OF TOWNS AND INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES. Boards of Trade Register, Special Local Opportunities.

A CLEAR MAP OF EACH PROVINCE

IN this 1921 edition all the usual features of this most useful and informative book of reference regarding Canada, have been carefully revised and brought up-to-date, with several new additions.

Post free on receipt of remittance 8/6 from:—

**THE CANADA NEWSPAPER COMPANY LTD.,
Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2**

CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Preliminary Meeting in London Establishment Resolved Upon.

On Tuesday afternoon the Rt. Hon. F. G. Kellaway, M.P., Minister of Overseas Trade and Commerce, attended a meeting held in the library of the Columbia House, 1, Regent Street, S.W., to discuss the advisability of forming in London a Canadian Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of promoting and fostering trade interests between Canada, the British Isles and all Overseas markets. It was decided to establish such a Chamber.

Mr. Kellaway was accompanied by Mr. R. W. Matthew, one of the directors of the Imperial Overseas Trade Department, and those present were: Messrs. George Cook (Robert Simpson Co., Ltd.), G. A. Moon (G. M. Moon, Ltd.), A. Bathurst (Watson and Youell), D. H. Barnett (Gillette Safety Razor Co., Ltd.), H. H. Clarke (Canada Overseas Trading Co., Ltd.), Hickman Batchelor (Maritime Mail Co., Ltd.), S. L. Jones (Dominion Bank of Canada), J. Henry (secretary, Overseas Trade Mission), G. A. Royle (Sheet Metal Products Co., Ltd.), W. S. Hodge (Hodge Sheriff Paper Co.), H. Sheriff (of Toronto), W. Hotton (John Morrow Scow and Nut Co.), A. W. Wills (Canada Motor and Cycle Co.), R. C. Townshend (Merchandise Sales Co., Ltd.), A. J. Assheton (C. A. Dunham Co., Ltd.), A. L. Johnson (A. L. Johnson Co.), G. H. Thompson (Dominion Cannery, Ltd.), George H. Bland (Empire Typewriter Co.), Col. H. W. Blaylock, E. de la Mare (G. M. Moon, Ltd.), A. Farquhar (Eisman and Co., Ltd.), Walter Lefroy, G. Hyatt (of Vancouver), C. Cambie (Canadian Bank of Commerce), Col. Donald Armour, Col. G. W. Badgerow, Sir J. H. Dunn, John Howard (Agent-General for Nova Scotia), Col. P. Pelletier (Agent-General for Quebec), Col. W. Grant Morden, M.P., Col. Lorne Hamilton, and representatives of the Central News, Canadian Associated Press, *Canada*, the *Canadian Export Pioneer* and the *Canadian Gazette*.

Mr. F. C. Wade was asked to take the chair, and in his preliminary remarks, introducing Mr. Kellaway, he instanced the successful part which the American Chamber of Commerce in London had played in developing trade, as a reason for the establishment of a Canadian Chamber, which would be a great advantage to Canadian exporters in approaching the British Government on matters affecting trade, such as embargoes and price controls under which they had been suffering. He said the question was, "Is Canada to remain British, or to grow more and more under American influences?" The immediate necessity was to develop British emigration, the use of British capital, and the increase of British exports to aid Canadian exports from the Dominion.

Development of Empire Trade.

Mr. Kellaway said he was attending the meeting because it was not only his desire but his duty to assist in promoting in every way the extension of trade within the Empire. He had not the slightest doubt that, if there were a Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London—thoroughly representative and effective—it could not fail to do good. Such an institution would be welcomed by the Imperial Government, which could not deal satisfactorily with unorganised traders, and he hoped the Chamber would include all the official representatives of the Dominion in this country. The influence of Chambers of Commerce in other countries had been proved; they were able to bring a collective influence to bear upon Governments, and to regulate trade policy; indeed, he thought that Chambers of Commerce might be called one of the Estates of the Realm—the fifth, he supposed, if journalism were to retain its rank as the fourth.

Continuing, Mr. Kellaway said it could not be regarded as a satisfactory position that in 1920 the imports into Canada were \$1,336,000, of which \$926,000,000 came from the United States and only \$231,000,000 from the United Kingdom; indeed, they were figures which he did not understand. "Canadian sentiment was never stronger; the rate of exchange was in favour of increased trade with Britain. However, it was not by any drastic action which Governments could take, so much as by the work of experts thoroughly able to inform British manufacturers as to details of overseas trade and the special requirements of individual buyers, that development could take place. The establishment of a really efficient Chamber of Commerce, with expert advisers, might render an immense service. "Canada," said Mr. Kellaway, "has now established an export trade in more than foodstuffs. Nothing finer was done during the war, in my opinion, than the manner in which Canada acted industrially, and, from my experience with the Ministry of Munitions, I can testify that she never once failed us. Her efforts in war should be continued in peace times."

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Moon said he was sure such a Chamber as that suggested would receive a tremendous amount of support in Canada.

Mr. Barnett testified to the vast number of Canadians,

many of them in Army offices, now engaged in trade pursuits who were both in Canada and Britain, who were sure to cultivate trade intercourse; but here they had no rallying point, no place to exchange mutual views or obtain technical advice on points as they arose. It is essential for them all to get together and work collectively as well as individually.

Mr. Clark was a whole-hearted supporter of a real business Chamber of Commerce, not one to meet just to dine and exchange compliments, but to let people in Canada know what they were up against. He went on to speak of grading in the case of canned fruits; the American (California) fruits were carefully graded and found ready sale; the Canadian goods, though quite as good, were not properly graded, and buyers would not look at them. He had just closed a big deal for railway sleepers in Egypt, the first from Canada ever seen there, but it had involved hundreds of cables as to mode of shipment and other details. They had got to send goods packed the way the buyer wanted, as Germany did. Mr. Clark thought a real live Chamber of Commerce might be enormously useful.

Mr. Batchelor then spoke, followed by Mr. Stephen Jones, who urged the necessity of obtaining the support of the Canadian Government, and wanted to know why the Canadian Government Trade Mission was closed.

Mr. Henry, in his reply, said that the Mission was established for a specific purpose, viz., in connection with the credit of \$35,000,000 to Allied foreign countries arranged by the Government, and its activities were limited to a fixed date, December 31, 1919, only difficulties in connection with Roumania and Greece had kept it going on longer. At the same time both Mr. Lloyd Harris and his successor, Mr. Noxon, had expressed decided opinions in favour of a permanent organisation on this side.

Sir James Dunn briefly supported the movement for the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce.

Value of the Chamber.

Col. W. Grant Morden, M.P., gave instances of the value of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and said that he knew that the establishment of a Canadian Chamber in London had the support of a large number of members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and representations in its favour had been favourably received by the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Mr. Charles Cambie, speaking as a banker, said he quite believed that a Chamber of Commerce could help by putting the right people in touch with each other. The banks, as Canadian institutions with their own offices here, were, however, already performing many of the offices which such a Chamber would do; indeed, scarcely a day passed that they were not asked to give advice upon matters affecting trade development. Before assenting to the resolution, proposed by Col. Donald Armour and seconded by Mr. Clark, bringing the Canadian Chamber of Commerce into existence, Mr. Cambie said he would suggest that a small committee be formed to ascertain the views of the Canadian Government, without which, and its assistance in a large way, the project could not be a success. Such a committee should include representatives of the important exporting and importing Canadian firms.

Col. Pelletier gave a concrete instance, in the case of tobacco-growing in his Province, samples of which had been sent over here, in which the existence of such a Chamber would have facilitated business. British buyers who had seen the samples said the tobacco leaf was all right, but it was not cured and prepared as was the American. Such a Chamber could do good educational work.

Col. Lorne Hamilton also urged the importance of grading, and alluded to the revolution which the more efficient grading of wheat had made in the development of Canada's grain export to the great advantage of the actual grower.

Mr. John Howard also supported the proposal. Resolutions were unanimously passed in favour of the establishment of the Chamber, and a nominating committee was elected to appoint an executive committee. This nominating committee is composed of Sir James Dunn, Mr. W. S. Hodge, Mr. H. H. Clarke, Mr. R. B. Stewart (secretary), Mr. G. A. Royle, Mr. Charles Cambie, Mr. John Louden, Col. W. Grant Morden, M.P., and Mr. F. C. Wade (chairman), with powers to add to their number.

A large party of Canadian business men and manufacturers has arrived at Liverpool by the C.P.O.S. *Melita*. They have come to Europe in the interests of Canadian Overseas trade, and represent nearly all branches of the Dominion's industry. They brought with them a large variety of samples, including a new line of tinned fruits and foods, of a very high standard. It is expected that big deals will be carried out with these products.

EXTENDING CANADA'S BOUNDARIES. Value of Mr. Stefansson's Arctic Explorations.

The Dominion Government has passed an Order-in-Council officially thanking Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson for the services he has rendered to Canada in the course of his Arctic explorations.

On three expeditions Mr. Stefansson has spent eleven years exploring the northern part of the Canadian mainland and the islands and seas to the north and north-west, adding greatly to our knowledge of lands already known to exist, discovering lands of large area previously unknown, thereby extending the boundaries of Canada.

"By developing a method new in Arctic exploration," the Order-in-Council goes on to say, "the method of living on the country by forage, he has called strikingly to the attention of the world the fact that the North is not so barren, nor its climate so hostile to comfort, as had previously been regarded as true. He has thus foreshadowed an important extension of the boundaries of human habitation, and he has been assiduous in calling to our attention the great natural resources of the North, that we had previously undervalued. He has turned men's minds towards the North country as a possible source of food supply and a home for colonists, and his work and advice have proved the greatest incentive in promoting public and private development of our northern resources."

Mr. Stefansson believes that the discovery of oil in the North gives a new importance to his proposals. If reindeer and similar industries could be started in the neighbourhood of the oil fields, or any rich mining regions discovered, the reduction in the cost of living, consequent on having a near supply of food available, would make development easier. An agent of the company formed as a result of the Arctic explorer's belief in the possibilities of the North as a means of adding to the national wealth, has been sent to Norway to purchase reindeer. He is trying to obtain 1,500 reindeer to ship next July and August to Baffin's Land.

— * * —

CANADIAN ROMAN CATHOLICS AND DIVORCE.

The proposals for the establishment of further divorce courts in Canada are meeting with strong opposition from the Roman Catholic population, headed by the hierarchy.

Following the action of the R.C. Church in opposing divorce altogether (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*), R.C. Senators and Members of Parliament are refusing to participate in the Parliamentary divorce proceedings, which are exceptionally heavy this session.

Archbishop Gauthier, of Ottawa, has inaugurated a movement to petition the Government to refrain from adopting the proposed legislation for the establishment of divorce courts in Ontario, and, on the contrary, to ask the Senate and the House of Commons to abolish divorce altogether throughout Canada as a moral and social evil which should not be legalized. Copies of the petition were circulated to the priests of Roman Catholic churches in the arch-diocese of Ottawa, with a notification to request the congregations to sign.

The Canadian Bar Association recently passed a resolution favouring divorce courts instead of Parliamentary procedure. This resolution was rescinded by the executive of the Association now in session in Quebec City, on the ground that it is inadvisable for the Bar Association to take any action on this controversial subject.

— * * —

CANADIAN EX-SOLDIER'S APPEAL.

The appeal of Charles Tellett, the ex-Canadian soldier who was sentenced to death for the murder of his sister-in-law in North Camberwell, came before the Court of Criminal Appeal on Monday. The defence was arranged for by the Canadian Government.

It was submitted that Tellett, who came overseas with the 3rd Bn. O.M.F.C. and was wounded at the Second Battle of Ypres, and afterwards blown over by a shell on several occasions, was not responsible for his' actions, and further evidence was offered from Woolwich Arsenal, where he had been employed, and also from Canada.

The Judges decided that it was not a case in which they could interfere, and left it to the Home Secretary, in confidence that he would deal with it with every consideration.

* *

The Canadian Commissioner-General and Sir Lamer Guin attended the opening ceremony of the club for Canadian students in Paris, of whom there are 125.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Empire Palace, Ltd., London, on Wednesday, Mr. Frederick Hurdle reported the failure of the Allen Theatre Enterprises to complete the purchase of the freehold of the theatre, the Queen's Hotel, and the site in the rear, for which an offer of £447,000 was accepted, and stated that the properties had now been offered for sale by auction.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871 HEAD OFFICE, 1921
MONTREAL.

JUBILEE YEAR.

HALF a century has elapsed since the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada issued its first policy in 1871. The figures submitted herewith indicate the size, strength and outstanding position to which the company has attained among the life assurance institutions of the world as a result of its operations during those first fifty years.

SYNOPSIS OF RESULTS FOR 1920.

ASSETS.	
Assets as at 31st December, 1920	\$114,839,444.48
Increase over 1919	9,127,976.21

INCOME.	
Cash Income from Premiums, Interest, Rents, &c., in 1920	\$28,751,578.43
Increase over 1919	3,047,377.33

PROFITS PAID OR ALLOTTED.	
Profits Paid or Allotted to Policyholders in 1920... ..	\$1,615,645.64

SURPLUS.	
Total Surplus 31st December, 1920, over all liabilities and capital	\$8,364,667.15

(According to the Company's Standard, viz., for assurances, the Om (5) Table, with 3½ and 3 per cent. interest, and for annuities, the B. O. Select Annuity Tables with 3½ per cent. interest)

TOTAL PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS.	
Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Profits, &c., during 1920	\$10,960,402.00
Payments to Policyholders since organization	102,187,934.30

ASSURANCES ISSUED DURING 1920.	
Assurances issued and paid for in cash during 1920	\$106,891,266.23
Increase over 1919	20,342,416.79

BUSINESS IN FORCE.	
Life Assurances in force 31st December, 1920	\$486,641,235.17
Increase over 1919	70,282,773.12

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH.

YEAR.	INCOME.	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCE IN FORCE
1872	\$ 48,210.93	\$ 96,481.95	\$ 1,064,350.00
1880	141,402.81	173,602.94	3,897,139.11
1890	889,078.87	2,473,514.19	16,759,355.92
1900	2,789,236.52	10,486,881.17	57,980,634.48
1910	9,575,451.94	38,164,790.37	143,549,276.00
1920	28,751,578.43	114,839,444.48	486,641,235.17

THE NEW NORTHERN OIL FIELDS.—II.

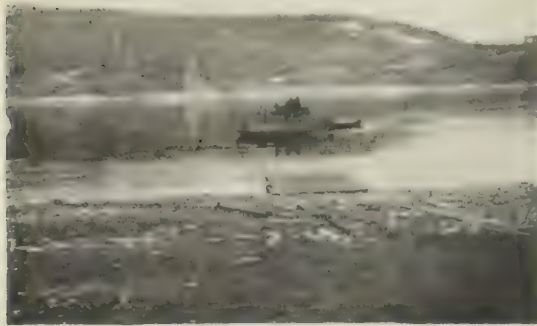
Communications and Climate of the Mackenzie District

By F. H. Kitto, D.L.S., AM.E.I.C., Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

MAIL is taken into the interior by boat during the summer months, and a limited quantity only by dog team at monthly intervals during the winter. Mails are scheduled to leave Edmonton five times during the winter of 1920-21 for points in the southern part of the district and twice for points as far north as McPherson. There are no telegraph or wireless stations in Mackenzie district. The nearest wires are at McMurray and Peace River, Alberta.

The police make one winter patrol from Fort Smith to Simpson, one from Dawson to McPherson, and one from McPherson to Herschell Island.

The winters are long and cold, but not severe, except in the Arctic regions. The summers are short, but warm and pleasant, with three months' perpetual daylight, and an exceedingly rapid growth of all vegetation. Precipitation is moderate. The snowfall seldom exceeds two feet except in the mountains. The rainfall is slightly more than in the Prairie



FERRY AT ATHABASKA LANDING.

Provinces. Extremes of temperature as far north as Norman vary from about 85 degrees Fahr. in midsummer to 50 degrees below zero in midwinter.

Supplies and Accommodation.

Heretofore the trading posts have carried only the necessary quantity and variety of food, clothing, and equipment to meet the needs of their own servants and the natives with whom they trade, leaving a very small margin for travellers. Stocks are replenished only once a year, when the midsummer steamers arrive. Last spring there was a complete shortage for several weeks, before the boats arrived. Stocks laid in for the present year are not sufficient to meet extra demands of any great extent.

Parties going north should either carry their own supplies or make arrangements with the Edmonton office of one of the various companies mentioned. It is to be expected that these companies will endeavour to meet all increased demands on both their transport and trading divisions as early as possible, but this cannot be accomplished on short notice.

There are no hotels, road-houses, restaurants, or places offering public accommodation in Mackenzie district. Parties should take their own tents, bedding, camp equipment, and provisions. Good camping grounds, with plenty of fresh water and wood for fuel, are found everywhere, but great care should be taken with camp fires. It is contrary to law to leave a camp fire unquenched, or to start a forest fire through any act of carelessness.

Game along the route of travel is exceedingly scarce, and is protected by a rigid Game Act. Severe penalties are imposed for hunting without permits, or for killing in contravention of the terms of this Act.

Travelling by Dog Teams and Small Boats.

Winter travel is entirely by dog train, and as there are no regular roads and but little traffic, this method of travelling is full of hardship. Good sleigh dogs are scarce and high in price. Dogs cannot travel far without food in excess of their carrying capacity. The supply of dog food throughout the Mackenzie is probably very limited.

Any attempt to enter the district during the winter without advance arrangements would be exceedingly hazardous and costly. It should only be attempted by well-organised parties with ample supply and equipment complete in every detail.

The interior of the Mackenzie district is easily reached by small boats, canoes, etc., as the route is all down stream. The return voyage is long and tedious. Motor boats that permit of being used in both directions are advisable. Early arrangements should be made to have boats by rail from Edmonton to Peace River or McMillan. Limited numbers of small boats and boatbuilders are at Peace River. Write the Board of Trade for

Small boats following the Peace River route may be portaged around or lined over the Vermilion Rapids and Chertow. They are likely to be scarce here. The only other rapids on Peace River are the Jackfish Rapids, above Peace Point, which are not dangerous.

Boats taking the Athabaska route will find the mouth of this river shallow and the entrance to Lake Athabaska very complex. Lake Athabaska should not be crossed without a guide, or in any case when the weather is uncertain.

The Peace and Athabaska routes merge into Slave River, on which dangerous rapids are found between Fitzgerald and Fort Smith. Teams for freighting boats across the Diamond portage here are fairly plentiful. Slave Rapids can only be run by very experienced men, and nothing but scows should be sent through. Small boats and launches can take Sawmill Sluice from Slave River to Great Slave Lake, thus avoiding the shallow mouth and getting a more sheltered passage into Resolution. Great Slave Lake should be crossed only when the weather shows favourable signs.

Mackenzie River has an even, steady current except for the Sans Sault Rapids and the upper Ramparts, both below Norman, which are dangerous at certain stages of the water. Head winds on these large rivers raise very heavy swells, which often make it advisable for small craft to put to shore.

Other Possible Routes.

Other possible routes are:—Leaving Peace River at Fort Vermilion, thence north-west 90 miles by wagon trail to Hay River (upper post), thence down Hay River, portaging around Alexander Falls and reaching Great Slave Lake at Hay River Post.

Going up Peace River to Fort St. John, thence across country by pack trail to Nelson River, thence by boat to Liard River and down it to Fort Simpson. This route would enable one to reach Fort Simpson about a month earlier than via Great Slave Lake, but it is difficult at present. The old pack trail is covered with wind-fall and second growth. Distances from Peace River are approximately: To Fort St. John, 180 miles; pack trail, 200 miles; Nelson River, 175 miles; Liard River, 190 miles; total, 745 miles.

From the Yukon by way of McMillan or Stewart River and descending the Gravel River, which joins the Mackenzie a short distance above Norman.

From Dawson to McPherson. The police patrol goes by way of Wind River, and the summer route is via the Porcupine River. Both are long and difficult.

From Herschell Island. Shallow draft vessels from the Arctic ascend the Mackenzie, but the open season is very short.

Routes, if necessary, could be established as indicated, as occasional travellers have followed them, but practically no improvements have ever been made on them.

Time to Set Out.

There is nothing to be gained by entering this district earlier than next June or July. The extent of the oil fields (300,000 square miles) will give all prospectors who are likely to enter for many years ample opportunity to acquire claims.

All parties contemplating going north are strongly advised to avoid haste and to keep posted on the situation. Further information will be gladly supplied upon application to the Superintendent, Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

THE YUKON ROUTE.

Dr. Alfred Thompson, M.P. for the Yukon, declares that the shortest overland route in winter to the Fort Norman oil fields is by the Yukon. He says that passengers can go by boat and rail to White Horse, at the end of the White Pass Railroad, on the Yukon River, and from there to Fort Norman would be about 750 miles, which would be covered on dog sleds. Only experienced travellers in cold countries, however, should make the journey by this route.

— * —

Senator Beaubien announces that a party of distinguished French statesmen, probably including ex-President Poincaré, Marshal Joffre, ex-Premier Viviani and Senator Menier, will visit Montreal for the inauguration of the French exhibition train which is to tour Canada this summer.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Progress of the Sun Life of Canada.

It is now fifty years since the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada commenced its very useful and progressive career. For many years the company has been firmly established high among the great assurance institutions which enjoy the complete confidence of the public, and the synopsis of the company's results for 1920, which is published on another page, shows clearly the outstanding position of strength which the company has attained, and how it has grown in power and in usefulness with the development of the great Dominion in which its headquarters are domiciled.

The Secretary of the Sun Life Co., Mr. F. G. Cope, who arrived in England on Sunday, speaking to a representative of *Canada*, said that while Canada, just as in England, was passing through a more or less quiet period due to the readjustment in business and industrial conditions following the period of intense war activity, he believed that in no country which had been engaged in the war were conditions so fundamentally sound as in Canada, in whose progress and development implicit confidence could universally be reposed.

Speaking of his own company, Mr. Cope referred to the remarkable increases in new insurances which had been a feature of the past four years. This, he pointed out, had reflected the great industrial and business activity of the Dominion, the increase in wage levels and earning power naturally enabling all classes to afford greater assurance protection. Possibly the same proportion of increase could hardly be maintained during a period of quietness such as the present; indeed, during the last few months, though business had been well maintained, a lessening in the rate of increase of new business had already been experienced.

"Group Assurance."

Mr. Cope spoke interestingly of the new plan of "group assurance" which the Sun Life Co. is so successfully promoting in Canada. Under this plan a company, or individual, employer, can assure all his employees under one policy at a very low rate of premium, and without medical inspection. The policies are issued for terms, generally a year, so that the risk, etc., can be re-arranged periodically as the number of employees increases or decreases. In practice it is usual that an employee of a firm insuring in this manner participates in the benefits of the policy after a probationary period of six months' employment. The plan is increasing steadily in popularity, as it provides a means whereby a large employer can do something definite for his workmen, which at once gives them a feeling of security, and thus induces loyalty to the firm and encourages an *esprit de corps* among themselves. Mr. Cope may during his present visit to England look into the possibilities of introducing this plan of assurance into England through the London office of the company. Some adjustment would no doubt be necessary, as naturally the successful operation of the plan by the company in Canada is greatly helped by the very low rate of mortality in the Dominion. In this respect Mr. Cope mentioned that the rate of mortality is more favourable in Canada than in any other country where the Sun Life Co. is doing business. Also, he pointed out, that a period of commercial depression might not be the most favourable for the introduction of such a plan of assurance, though its possibilities as a factor in improving relations between capital and labour must be a strong recommendation under present conditions.

— * * —

UNEMPLOYMENT AND STRIKES.

At the beginning of January unemployment among Trade Unions in Canada was 13.42 per cent. of the total membership, as compared with 10.01 per cent. at the beginning of December and 4.98 per cent. at the beginning of January, 1920 (says the official *Labour Gazette*). According to returns received from about 5,000 firms, there was a very slight increase in the average amount of employment as compared with the average for the previous month.

The time loss due to industrial disputes was greater during January than during December, but less than in January, 1920. There were in existence during the month 10 strikes and lockouts, involving about 964 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 15,951 working days. At the end of the month there were on record 5 strikes, involving about 384 workpeople.

— * * —

The cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods in Canada showed a further decline averaging \$14.48 at the beginning of January, as compared with \$14.84 at the middle of December, \$15.30 in January, 1920, and \$7.73 in January, 1914. The index number of wholesale prices also showed a decline, being 241.3 for January, as compared with 290.5 for December, 336.4 for January, 1920, and 130.5 for January, 1914.

CANADIAN LABOUR OUTLOOK.

Indications point to unusually severe Labour disturbances when the Canadian "strike season" opens on May 1 (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). Employers throughout the country are taking the ground that the time has arrived to curtail the exorbitant labour rates secured by the Unions during war-time and labour scarcity generally, and are proposing reductions of 10 to 25 per cent., with an increase in hours from 44 or 48 either without limit or to 55 a week. The Labour Unions announce already that they are unwilling to accept either a reduction in wages or an increase in working hours, with the result that it is probable the coming spring will witness a fight to a finish between the united employers and the united Labour elements. Already many large industries, after closing down for several weeks, have reopened with labour reductions averaging 20 per cent., especially in the Maritime Provinces, the men in most cases accepting the inevitable. In larger centres, such as Montreal and Toronto, both the employers and the Labour Unions are preparing for the coming battle. The master builders' associations are especially active and determined to secure longer hours, lower wages, and greater production, claiming that the building trade Unions during the past few years have caused almost a complete cessation of building owing to the exorbitant wages, short hours, and deliberate curtailment of production through malingering, with the result that Montreal and Toronto especially are suffering from an acute house shortage.

— * * —

The decision to remove the restrictions on the importation of Canadian hops will apply to the crop of 1920, half of which is in London already.

There were four Canadians among the victims of the accident to the Chicago-Montreal express at Porter, Indiana, last week. These were J. Collins and wife (London), G. Campbell (Revelstoke), and Peter Kane (Regina).

PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

Transacting under Dominion of Canada Charter a General Trust Company business and acting as

Trustees for Bondholders and for individuals.
Transfer Agents and Registrars. Investments made.
Insurance, all lines, lowest rates.
Financial and Real Estate Agents. Loans effected.
Properties Bought, Sold, Managed, and Improved.
Dividends, Rents and Accounts Collected for Clients.

Head Office: MONTREAL. Branches throughout Canada.

B. HAL BROWN, President and General Manager.

LONDON OFFICE: 14, CORNHILL, E.C.

B. O. Alexander, Manager

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FARM LANDS.

Suitable for Cattle ranching, Mixed and Dairy farming, Fruit-growing and Poultry raising.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES.

We have for sale beautiful homes in and around Victoria. Correspondence solicited.

PEMBERTON & SON, Estate and Financial Agents.
Pemberton Building, VICTORIA, B.C. Established 1887.

The Duchess of Connaught Memorial Hostel.

14, BEDFORD PLACE, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.
Tel.: MUSEUM 6674.

PROVIDES ALL HOME COMFORTS

FOR CANADIAN MEN VISITING LONDON.

HOT & COLD BATHS—CENTRAL HEATING.
SINGLE & DOUBLE BEDROOMS. DINING ROOM, SEPARATE TABLES, RECREATION, WRITING & BAGGAGE ROOMS.

TERMS: 5/- to 8/- per night, including Bed, Bath, Breakfast & Attendance, LUNCHEONS, TEAS AND DINNERS PROVIDED.
SPECIAL INCLUSIVE TERMS BY THE WEEK.
NO GRATUITIES. Apply SECRETARY.

OVERSEAS BOOKING OFFICES.
FOR INFORMATION & WORLD-TRAVEL TICKETS.

J. JACKSON & SONS,

74 & 76, Charing Cross, S.W.1, or 1 & 2, Gracechurch St., E.C.3, LONDON.
19, Cannon St., E.C.4, or 10, Water St., LIVERPOOL.
7 & 9, Oxford St., or Bank Chambers, Canute Rd., SOUTHAMPTON.
3, Millbay Road, PLYMOUTH.
Official Baggage Agents to the Principal Steamship Companies. Bankers and Money Exchange.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"Chambers's Journal."

Chambers's Journal is always famous for its distinctive and well-written articles on subjects of general interest, and the March number also offers special attraction for Canadians. Adventurous spirits will be fired by stories of the "Lost Treasures of Canada," one of the most romantic being the tale of "Dexal Duval's" hoard on the rock of Percé; and nature-lovers will delight in Charles E. Alford's article on "Bird Notes from the British North Pacific Coast," in which the bird life of that region is described with sympathy and understanding, and compared with that of the Mother Country. Canadians may congratulate themselves that the cuckoo that visits their coast "is a more respectable individual than the European species, preferring to build a nest of its own, and otherwise attending to its family duties, instead of thrusting them upon some smaller but more worthy parent, after the manner of its British cousin." Robert Macbray writes on that patriotic and progressive little Republic—Estonia—and Lauchlin Macleann Watt on "The Folk of the May-flowers," while there are also articles on "Recent Progress in Wireless," "Sanctuary: The History of Alsatia" (the sanctuary of Whitefriars), "Some Jocular Tenures," etc. The fiction is, as usual, of a high standard of interest and entertainment; and "The Mountainous Mr. Neuburg" is almost too exciting for a serial, one awaits the next development with such intense anxiety.

"Pearson's."

A special attraction of this month's *Pearson's*—and one which promises much entertainment—is the first of Herbert Jenkins' amusing stories of Mrs. Bindle, whose dominating personality finds ample scope in dealing with the strike problem. There are many other excellent stories, among the contributors being E. F. Benson, Elinor Mordaunt, Christine Whiting, Parmenter and Charles E. Van Loan, while Ben Ames Williams' serial, "Black Pawl," is brought to a dramatic conclusion. There is an exceedingly interesting article by Sir John Martin Harvey—who this month takes the part of Sydney Carton in "The Only Way" for the 4,000th time—telling how this ever-popular play came to be written, and relating many reminiscences of his stage career; and all Badminton players should read "The Lure of the Shuttle," in which Sir G. A. Thomas gives numerous useful hints to amateurs, and notes the characteristic styles of several famous players.

"Royal."

The March *Royal* opens seasonably enough with a young man's spring fancies, under the titles of "Star-Dust and Peach-Blossom," contributed by Herbert Selwyn and illustrated by photographs of Miss Alveena Anderson; but the reverse side of the medal is displayed by Gordon Street in a realistic article—"Is the Young Man Doomed?"—showing the extreme difficulty of turning those fancies into facts under present-day conditions. "A Bad Man" continues his "Plain Letters to a Pretty Girl"; Elinor Glyn gives advice as to how to educate a husband; and the fiction is, as usual, varied and interesting, including contributions by William Le Queux, H. Mortimer Batten, G. B. Lancaster and Christine Jope-Slade; while the numerous illustrations, anecdotes and poems all help in the making of a very attractive spring number.

The Canadian Pacific Railway are making a 20 to 25 per cent. reduction in their passenger rates during the coming summer. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there were 778,758 telephones in Canada on December 31, 1919, and the number is being added to at the rate of about 75,000 a year.

ONTARIO MINING DEVELOPMENTS.

Kirkland Lake's Rich Strike

The secretary of Kirkland Lake Proprietary (1919) announces that the board will shortly name an important report to the shareholders consequent upon the recent visit of two of the directors to the company's properties in the Kirkland Lake Goldfields.

A cable just received states: "On fourth level from right of way shaft south of our property have struck high-grade vein 3½ in. wide, continuation of vein from Nipissing High assay, 10,140 oz. low assay, 2,000 oz.; average entire vein matter exposed 5,000 oz. per ton. Have sacked to date 1½ tons, and approximately other five tons blocked out. Twenty-eight feet sunk, of which 15 in ore. Still in high grade. Approximately 100 tons milling rock on dump, and about same quantity blocked out; average silver content of 107 oz. per ton. This is most important development, as we have large area ground this portion our claims hitherto untouched, and have strong indications of other veins north of this one. Strike of vein south east, but impossible determine yet presence of values eastward. Report follows."

Cobalt Mines Closed.

The directors of the Mining Corporation of Canada announce that they have decided to pass the March dividend and close the mine and mill temporarily on account of the price of silver being below cost of production. They think it wise, in view of all circumstances, to conserve for the present the liquid resources of the company. It is expected during the period of suspension to increase largely the daily capacity of the mill by alterations, thereby materially reducing cost of production.

Sir Augustus Nanton has been elected a director of the Royal Trust Company, and a member of the Manitoba advisory board.

The ex-German steamer *Bismarck* (56,000 tons), the largest vessel in the world, recently acquired by the White Star Line for its Southampton-Cherbourg-New York mail and passenger service, has been re-named *Majestic*.

THE SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD OF CANADA.

Ex-Service Officers and men of the Imperial Forces desiring to take advantage of Canada's Soldier Settlement Land Scheme will in future make their application on their arrival in Canada to the Superintendent of the Soldier Settlement Board for the District in which they desire to settle.

Applicants will be required to satisfy the Board as to their general fitness and suitability.

MILITARY QUALIFICATIONS. They should take with them their Discharge Certificate or other documents showing evidence of service.

TRAINING. Settlers will be required to work on a farm in Canada to gain necessary experience before they can be qualified to take a farm of their own; this period shall not be less than one full year for those who have had no farming experience in Great Britain, and two years in the case of those who have not so farmed.

FINANCIAL. Ability to bear the financial obligations during his training period, and applicants will be required to pay down 20% on the purchase price on land, stock and equipment purchased through the Board.

For further information relative to Canada apply to Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, 1, Regent Street, LONDON, S.W.1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, so far as regards the Preferred Four per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock, will be CLOSED from Monday, the 14th March, to Wednesday, the 17th April, 1921, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the interest accrued by the 1st March, 1921, will be forwarded on the 15th April next to all proprietors of this Stock, registered on the books of the Company on the 14th March, 1921.

By Order,

H. DEER, Secretary.

Dashwood House, No. 9, New Broad-street, London, E.C.2, 4th March, 1921.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1921.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Stock will be CLOSED from the 14th day of March, 1921, to the 31st day of March, 1921, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Warrants for the half-yearly interest due 1st April, 1921.

For the Union Bank of Canada,

J. WILSON, Manager.

6, Princes-street, E.C.2,
3rd March, 1921.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND No. 13.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly Dividend of One Dollar (\$1.00) per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, for the quarter ending March 31st, 1921, payable April 2nd, 1921, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th of March, 1921.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. R. RITCHIE,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, February 10th, 1921.

THE CANADA LENDED AND NATIONAL INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND No. 136.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum) on the amount paid up on the Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the quarter-year to the thirty-first day of March, 1921, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Company, 23, Toronto Street, Toronto, on and after the first day of April, 1921, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the seventeenth day of March, 1921.

Shareholders in Great Britain will be paid at current rate of exchange.

By Order of the Board,

EDWARD SAUNDERS,

Managing Director.

Toronto, 23rd February, 1921.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines.—The profit of 1920 was \$1,000,000. Nine dividends of 1 per cent. each, or 9 per cent. in all, have been paid. The company has a capital of \$1,000,000, and a surplus of \$1,000,000. The company is now making surplus \$3,151,652.

Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir).—The Bondholders' Committee give notice that the plan of reorganisation dated December 2, 1919, has become operative. Holders of the committee's certificates of deposit representing the 5 per Cent. First Mortgage Gold bonds and holders of the bonds (with coupon due September 1, 1914, attached) are requested to lodge them with Messrs. Binder Hamlyn & Co. (London representatives of the company), 80, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, to be exchanged in due course for 5 per cent. "A" Income Debenture stock, 5 per cent. "B" Income Debenture stock, new Preference stock, new Ordinary stock, in accordance with the plan of reorganisation of the company.

Our International Banking Service

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG.

Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November 1920) \$169,205,445.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 74½; 4 p.c., 1938, 82½.
British Columbia.—3 p.c. Ins., 1941, 58½;
4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 75½.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 74; 3 p.c. Stock Reg., 1938, 65½; C.P.R., 3½ p.c., 1938, 69½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 153½; 4 p.c. Stock, 1940-60, 71; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 92½.
Newfoundland.—3½ p.c. Ins., 1950, 60½; 3½ p.c., 1941-78, 62½.
Ontario.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-65, 82.
Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 66½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 76½; 4 p.c., 1934, 85½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 88½; 5 p.c., 1935-44, 83½.
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 86; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 88; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 88; 5 p.c., 1953, 77.
Montreal.—3½ p.c., 1933, 71; 3 p.c. Perm., 49½; 4 p.c., 1932, 77½; 3½ p.c., 1942, 64; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 66½; 4½ p.c., 1949, 78; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 73; Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 1952-3, 81½.
N. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1931, 85.
Point Grey.—4½ p.c., 1960-61, 55.
Port Arthur.—4½ p.c., 1920-41, 77.
Quebec.—4½ p.c., 1963, 82½.
Regina.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 81.
Saskatoon.—4½ p.c., 1940, 77½; 4½ p.c., 1941-61, 72½; 5 p.c., 1941-61, 81.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 90½; 3½ p.c., 1929, 79½; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 68½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 74.
Vancouver & Dist. H. Swge.—4½ p.c., 1954, 67½; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 64; 4½ p.c., 1953, 66½.
Victoria.—4 p.c., 1920-60, 59½.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 81½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 81½.

Railways.

Algoma Cent. & Hudson Bay.—Stamped, 9.
Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c. Bds., 30½.
Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—90.
Buffalo & Lake Huron.—1st Pref., 79.
Canada's Atlantic.—68½.
Canadian Northern.—4 p.c. Perp., 57; 3 p.c., 1953, 53½; 4 p.c. Land, 91; 4 p.c. Sask., 66; 3½ p.c. Dom., 62½; 4 p.c., 1934, 83½; 5 p.c. Inc. Charge, 35; 4 p.c. Man., 84; 5 p.c. Lauda, 93½; 5 p.c. Notes, Aug., 99; Ont., 3½ p.c., 1938, 59½; 4 p.c. Perp., 55½; 4½ p.c. Dom., 63; Pac., 73; 4½ p.c. Term., 48; 78½; Quebec, 54; West, 4½ p.c., 1942, 83½.
Can. Pacific.—145; Pref., 61½; 4 p.c. Perp., 66½; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Perp., 61½; Special Invest., 120½.
Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 68.
Grand Trunk Pacific.—3 p.c., 62; 4 p.c. Bds., 42; Branch 4 p.c., 83; Sask., 83.
Grand Trunk.—87½; 4 p.c. Guar., 60½; 1st Pref., 42½; 2nd Pref., 30½; 3rd Pref., 12½; 2nd Equip., 100½; Bond, Cap. Perp., 5 p.c., 75; Perp., 4 p.c., 61½; Gt. West. Bond, 5 p.c., 75; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, 101½; Western 4 p.c., 64½.
New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 82½.
Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 78½.
Quebec & Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 54½.
Quebec Central.—4 p.c., 62½; 3½ p.c. 2nd.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland 3 p.c. 2nd Debs., 105½.
Brit. Can. & Gen. Invest.—40.
Can. Land & Irrigation.—2½.
Can. Bank of Commerce.—41½.
Calgary & Edmonton.—7½.
Canada N. West Land.—34½.
Hudson's Bay.—5 23/32; Pref., 76/10½.
Land Corp. of Can.—7/6.
Royal Bk. of Can.—(Lond. Reg.), 43½.
San Antonio Land Deposit.—18.
Trust & Loan of Can.—13/-.
Union Bk. of Can.—34½.
West. Can. Land.—5 p.c. Debs., 29½.
Electric Power and Traction.
Brazil Traction.—35½; Pref., 78.
B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 49½; 4½ p.c. Vancouver, 65½.
Can. Gen. Electric.—7 p.c. Pref., 110½.
Montreal St. Rly.—4½ p.c., Nos. 601-2,000, 92; Nos. 1-4,600, 103.
Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien, 80.
Shawinigan.—Cap., 116; Bds., 113; 5½ p.c. S.E.G., 106½.
Toronto Power.—Debs., 74½.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 50½.
Can. Iron Foundries.—Com., 8.
Can. Collieries.—5 p.c. Bds., 18½.
Can. Vickers.—Debs., 79.
Dom. Iron & Steel.—Bds., 73½.

Mines.

Kirkland Lake Props.—14/10½.
Mond Nickel.—Ord., 24/8.
Ming. Corp. of Can.—3/9½.

Miscellaneous.

B.C. Breweries.—6 p.c. G. Bds., 82½.
Bell's Utd. Asbestos.—Ord., 28/9.
Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—5/1½; Pref., 6/7½.
Can. Steamship.—Debs., 72½; Com., 34; Voting, 34.
Can. Cement.—Ord., 64; 7 p.c. Pref., 101½.
Can. Car.—7 p.c. Pref., 7; 6 p.c. Bds., 99½.
Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 57½; 5 p.c. Income, 11; Com., 1/1½.
Can. Western Natural Gas.—Debs., 46½.
Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 66½.
Col. Western Lumber Yds.—6½ p.c. Pref., 13/-.
Forest Mills of B.C.—5 p.c. Debs., 7.
Furness-Withy.—19/10½; Pref., 6½.
Imp. Tob. of Canada.—16/6½; Pref., 16/9.
Penmans.—Bds., 99½.
Spanish River.—6 p.c. S.F.G., 100½.

—*—

TRADE WITH THE MOTHERLAND.

Lt.-Col. R. W. Leonard, of St. Catharines, Ont., speaking at a banquet at the Mansion House, London, given in honour of the commercial missions to the British Industries Fair, said they desired to confirm the knowledge they had always had of the diversity and excellence of British industries. To see the products as they had gave them a clear-cut impression of their magnitude and diversity. He expressed the hope that conditions would shortly be such that their commercial relations might rapidly improve. England realised, to a greater extent than the people across the Atlantic, to what an extent the restoration of stable conditions depended on the re-establishment of international commerce and the readjustment of the exchange of the whole world. The exhibition they had seen was a splendid effort to that end, and it was sincerely to be hoped that the results would be very far-reaching and eminently satisfactory to all parties. Speaking for Canada, he could confidently state that they earnestly desired to increase their trade with the Motherland, both in buying and selling.

—*—

Barcelona Traction, Light & Power.—Net earnings for January, Pn.2,060,249; inc., Pn.207,244.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—A branch office has been opened at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Molson Bank.—The directors have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock for the current quarter, payable April 1, to shareholders on the London register March 15, 1921.

INCORPORATED IN CANADA 1851

FIRE & MARINE



WESTERN

ASSURANCE COMPANY

British & Foreign Offices.

14, CORNHILL—LONDON.

Paid up Capital - £513,000

Head Office: **TORONTO.**
W. B. Meikle, President & Gen. Mgr.
LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
 Alfred Cooper, Esq. (Graham & Co.),
 Chairman.
 Lord Cable (Bird & Co.),
 Sir Charles Johnston, Bart. (Wingate
 & Johnston, Ltd.),
 E. P. Shearn, Underwriter.
 W. A. Miles, Manager.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Friday, April 1

Ticket Day, Pay Day,
Fues., March 29 Wed., March 30

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday

The Stock Exchange has had an irregular week, and business has remained on a modest scale. At first a reactionary tendency predominated, but the development of shaker conditions in the money market had some beneficial effect upon most departments prior to the week end and is still helpfully operative. The breakdown of the London conference between the Allies and Germany on the question of reparations has at present had no seriously adverse influence on markets, but it has caused an increased disposition to adopt a waiting attitude, pending further developments.

The feature of the week has been a pronounced recovery in home rails on the abandonment of the Transport Ministry scheme and the approaching de-control of the railways, which it is hoped will result in lower wage adjustments and more economical working generally. Gilt-edged issues, after being firm, have reacted, while South American rails have fluctuated a good deal within moderate limits.

In the foreign market Continental loans have been stable, and there has been some marking up of Russian descriptions on the growing anti-Bolshevik revolution in Petrograd and elsewhere. Far Eastern loans have been quietly supported. Mines have been checked and without sustained activity, but South Africans have been mostly harder. The oil share market is still awaiting a lead, but has ruled staidly. Rubber shares have weakened and rallied with the raw material. The industrial and miscellaneous market has been spotty and irregular, but the undertone has shown some improvement.

Among Canadian securities business has been on a light scale and the tone has been irregular. The gilt-edged issues have been steady as a rule. The 4½ per cents. held at 92, while the Fours at 71 have recovered a portion of the dividend deduction. Municipal loans show little change.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacific has weakened to 144½, being influenced by the decline in the value of the dollar, which, however, is now rather better again. Grand Trunk junior stocks have ruled hard, but among senior stocks there are occasional falls of ½ to 1 in extent.

Hudson's Bays, in the land group, show a slight recovery to 5½. Lower-priced descriptions show little variation.

There has not been a great deal of movement among industrials, but a downward tendency has predominated here and there. Canada Cements have fallen 2 to 65½, but the pref. is unchanged at 101½. Dominion Steels at 49 are 2½ down, but Lake Superiors hold at 11 and Canadian Car issues are without change. There has been a sharp rise of 8 points in Canadian General Electrics to 127½. Shawinigan Water has been steady at 117½.

Brazil Traction has yielded a further fraction at 36½, but Mexican Traction issues have mostly held their ground.

Canadian silver-mining shares have been mostly dull with the white metal. Minn. Corp. of Canada has weakened to 5s. 9d on the decision to pass the March dividend and suspend operations. Kirkland Lakes have registered a further sensational jump to 14s. on a spectacularly rich silver strike at Cobalt and the pending information with regard to the gold properties referred to on another page, but the shares are now under best at 14s. 3d.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, Feb. 25, 1921

Markets, though active recently, have been weak, and the leaders in activity have declined heavily under considerable pressure of selling. This applies particularly to Brompton and Abitibi, both of which have sold downwards from day to day until they have reached low prices which seem at once to confirm the rumours which suggest doubts as to the dividend position, and to discount such a possibility in advance. In both these cases announcements of plans for new financing have helped to depress the quotations. Doubtless it is somewhat disturbing to find the Abitibi Co. in need of fresh capital so soon after its share-splitting capital re-organization, but the fact that so strong a house as Messrs. Peabody, Houghteling & Co., of Chicago, have purchased the company's new issue of \$4,000,000 worth of bonds argues continued confidence, on the part of United States capital not only in this particular concern, but in the position and prospects of the Canadian pulp and paper industry. This Chicago firm, by the way, has been closely identified with the Abitibi Co. since its inception. The rest of the paper stocks have been generally weak, and Steamship shares have dropped backwards under the announcement in regard to dividends, which seems generally to be taken as representing a suspension of the Common stock dividend, at any rate pending the arrangement of fresh financing. Meanwhile Dominion Steel and Nova Scotia Steel have held their own fairly well, the announcement that these two big companies and Halifax Shipyards, Ltd., will be consolidated after all being generally favourably received. No official information is as yet available as to

what new financing will be involved in the limited re-organization of the big merger plan, but it is supposed that the two big companies will enter the amalgamation on much the same terms as some smaller companies, entitled to the shareholding of both of the companies, but that the fresh financing will be mainly on a cash basis.

Senator Frederic Nicholls has resigned from the board of the Dominion Steel Corporation, this being due, it is said, to personal reasons and not from dissensions upon matters of policy.

Yesterday, although continued selling of Brompton and Abitibi was accompanied by general weakness, in which Canada Cement and Dominion Canners both declined 3½ cents, some few stocks showed a firmer tendency, among these being Canada Cement, Dominion Textile, and N.S. Steel. The market for bonds was fairly active; in Toronto dealers in bonds of the Victory Loans totalled unusually large figures.

Among prices current at the close of business yesterday Abitibi was 33½; Ames Holden, Pref. 30; Abertox, 75; Pref. 90; Brompton, 34; Can. Car, 30; Pref. 70; Cement, 59½; Pref. 91; Can. Iron Foundries, Pref. 24½; Can. Loco., Pref. 62½; Steamships, 28½; Pref. 66½; Smelters, 184; Dom. Canners, 32; Dom. Glass, 59½; Dom. Steel, 47; Textile, 108; Laurentide, 84; Lyall, 65½; Mont. Cottons, 75; Mont. Power, 85; N.S. Steel, 43½; Ogilvie, 200; Quebec Rly., 27½; Riordon, 128; Shawinigan, 106½; Spar. River, 72½; Pref. 34½; Steel of Canada, 62; Pref. 93; Toronto Rly., 69; Wayagamack, 73; Winnipeg Rly., 47.

The bank stocks have, as usual, been firm. Commerce at 157½; x.d. has advanced fractionally; Merchants, 175; Molsons, 180; Montreal, 208; x.d.; and Union, 159; x.d., show little, if any, change, and Royal at 201; x.d. is one point higher than at the end of last week.

The Dominion Foundries and Steel Co., instead of declaring the usual quarterly dividend of \$1 per share on its Common stock, has declared a distribution of the Common stock of its subsidiary, the Adirondack Steel Co., in the proportion of one share of the Adirondack Common stock for every five shares of Dominion Foundries and Steel. The value of this distribution is difficult to gauge in the absence of a quotation for the Adirondack stock.

Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., proposes to create an issue of \$7,000,000 7 per cent. 25-year bonds, of which it is proposed to issue \$1,000,000 at once to provide working capital and means for extensions. It is said that this \$1,000,000 of bonds has already been placed with a U.S. firm.

The City of Toronto has sold an issue of \$5,637,600 6 per cent. bonds, maturing in thirty annual instalments, to a syndicate of Toronto bond houses, comprising Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Co., A. E. Ames & Co., and Emilius Jarvis & Co., whose successful tender was 98.94. Part of this issue is to be used for the purchase and rehabilitation of the street railway. It is stated that the Dominion Government has already bought up and retired more than half of the \$25,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, which will mature in New York on April 1, and have arranged to take care of the balance at their maturity. This is one-third of the \$75,000,000 loan which the Dominion Government floated in the U.S. in the latter part of 1911.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

FRANCHISES:—
Montre., Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

Executive and Trustees.

Paid-up Capital - \$410,958 18 2
Reserve Fund - \$410,958 18 2
Assets under Administration £18,275,599 15 9.

CANADIAN ASSETS.

The Company has special facilities for acting as the Agent of Executors of Estates in Great Britain and Ireland, having assets in Canada, to manage and realize those assets, including the settlement of succession duties imposed by any Provincial Government.

Correspondence invited.

28, Bishopsgate, A. L. NUNNS,
London, E.C.2, London Representative.
Bankers:—
Bank of Scotland Canadian Bank of Commerce

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid Up, \$10,029,622.

Total Deposits (30th Oct. 1920) - \$170,000,000.

Special attention given to Canadian and American collections. Letters of Credit and drafts tested and available at any banking point in Canada. Cable Transfers can also be made.

399 BRANCHES IN CANADA.

LONDON OFFICE: 53, CORNHILL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., President.

A. J. Dawes, Esq., Vice-President.

Sir F. Orr-Lewis, Bart.

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne.

F. Howard Wilson, Esq.

F. Robertson, Esq.

G. L. Calna, Esq.

A. B. Evans, Esq.

D. C. Macrae, General Manager.

T. E. Merrett, Superintendent of Branches and Chief Inspector.

W. A. McIlrath, General Superintendent.

Montreal Branch J. D. G. Kippen, Manager.

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE OFFERED. INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

J. B. DONNELLY, D.S.O., Manager.

Reserve Fund and

Undivided Profits \$9,475,585

Total Assets (30th Oct. 1920) - \$209,000,000.

Special Department at Montreal gives manufacturers and merchants opening up in Canada all information regarding Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

EX-SERVICE MEN FOR ONTARIO.

Major J. M. Clark's Emigration Work.

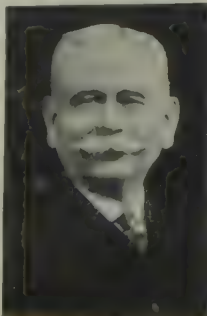
Special interest attaches to the departure yesterday of a party of about 500 ex-Service men of the Imperial Forces to settle on farms in Ontario, inasmuch as they are accompanied by Major J. M. Clark, a representative of the Colonisation Department of the Provincial Ministry of Agriculture and Supervisor of Emigration for the Ontario Government, whose services since 1907 have been mainly devoted to the selection of suitable farmers in the United Kingdom as settlers in Ontario.

Major Clark, who is of Irish-Scottish descent, went to Canada in 1879, and was in business at Tillsonburg, Ont., until he became connected with the Department of Agriculture. His first visit to Britain was made in 1907, when he achieved great success as a lecturer upon the advantages Ontario offers. His pioneer work resulted in the late Sir J. P. Whitney's Government acquiring for an Agent-General permanent offices at 163, Strand, London, W.C., in 1909. Up to the outbreak of war Major Clark accompanied many parties of emigrants, whose successful settlement has proved a good advertisement for the Province. When the war broke out, Major Clark's services were utilised in looking after the welfare of soldiers who enlisted from Ontario. He made periodical visits to 484 hospitals in Great Britain in this connection, and organised a system by which those passing through London received many hospitalities, including 2,300 visits to theatres. In 1916 his services were recognised by his appointment by the Government to the honorary rank of Staff Major.

The Ontario Government has paid special attention to the repatriation of its enlisted soldiers and to the satisfactory settlement of ex-soldiers of the Imperial Forces on the land. In conversation with a representative of *Canada*, Major Clark said: "The party which is going out with me on the *Empress of France* is composed of a particularly fine lot of men, most of whom have had experience in some form of farm work, many being sons of farmers or farm workers. They will be followed by another party in April, on the *Corsican*, and a third party, on April 26, on the *Canada*, all already selected and approved as likely to become successful settlers. Many of those going out in the parties have means, and will be able to acquire land, but we like them to get acquainted with local conditions before starting out on their own. Henceforward I expect my headquarters to be in Toronto, and my services to be utilised within the Province of Ontario by the Minister of Agriculture. My work in the United Kingdom has been a great pleasure to me: rarely have I heard of a failure among the thousands I have advised or selected to start in our Province."

Apart from various acknowledgments of his services received from the Imperial authorities, emigration organisations in the United Kingdom, military units, and individual well-wishers, Major Clark was the guest of his fellow-members of the Road Club at a farewell dinner on Monday evening.

One of Major Clark's daughters, Mildred, now Mrs. A. C. Scott, of Toronto, served for three years as a nurse in France, and received the French decoration for services in the field.



MAJOR J. M. CLARK.

HANDLING OF CANADIAN WHEAT.

The debate on the Address in the Dominion Parliament is producing a new political situation (says the *Toronto correspondent of the Times*).

The Western supporters of the Government are making persistent attacks upon the methods practised by Western elevator companies and grain-buying organisations. The attack is so sustained that the Government will probably appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the whole situation. Undoubtedly the movement has a political aspect. If the Grain Growers' Association and the companies which buy and handle wheat can be convicted of unfair treatment of the Western farmers there will be a reaction which will benefit the Government and provide its Western supporters with an offset against the agitation for a lower tariff. There is also reason to believe that the Government is considering the creation of new machinery to handle the wheat crop in future, and render the proposed creation by the farmers of a co-operative wheat pool unnecessary.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

In a recent issue of their market publication the firm of Peabody, Houghtling & Co., of Chicago, which for a good many years past has been intimately concerned in the financing of Canadian industrial enterprises, notably pulp and paper, very highly commend the investment value of Canadian securities. They say:—

Many years ago looking to the future as well as the immediate opportunity, we began to investigate Canadian industries as a field for the investment of American capital and to purchase with our own funds, for distribution among our clients, such issues of securities as we could unreservedly recommend. Our confidence in Canada has been amply rewarded by a long and steadily-growing list of customers who request Canadian securities for the investment of a substantial part of their savings.

The reason for the increasing favour with which Canadian industrial bonds and notes are regarded is not far to seek. Six national characteristics which buyers should look for in planning to place their funds in foreign securities are enumerated: (1) Governmental stability to secure law and order; (2) personal energy, initiative and thrift among the people; (3) high credit, both public and private; (4) rich and varied natural resources; (5) rapid rates of growth in production and population; (6) prompt and reliable transportation and banking facilities.

The firm points out that Canada possesses in a high degree all six of these essential qualifications as a field for safe investment of capital.

* * *

The proposal by the B.C. Electric Railway Co. to place itself under the Dominion Railway Commission by transferring all its lines and power holdings to one company, known as the Vancouver, Fraser Valley and Southern Co., which would be under a Dominion charter, has very interestingly re-opened discussion of the relations between the B.C.E. Railway and the municipalities and the Government of British Columbia. Receiving a deputation of municipal officials who saw him on this subject, Premier Oliver told them that the Government of the Province proposed closely to examine this proposal, which he regarded as very important. "While recognising the equity of the B.C. Electric's position," he said, "I am not prepared to admit that we can't deal more equitably and justly with the B.C.E.R. situation than a distant body such as at Ottawa." He read a statement which he had received from the general manager of the company, Mr. G. Kidd, in which the latter explained that the B.C. Electric would revert from Federal to Provincial control on July 1, and because of the impossibility of going back to the 5 cent fares, it had to prepare for the position of affairs after July 1. Mr. Kidd said there were three alternatives for the company; first, to negotiate with the cities and municipalities individually; second, the appointment of a Public Utilities Commission by the Province; third, the company to get a Dominion charter. Because it has been found almost impossible to deal with a large number of individual municipalities, each seeking concessions and bargains and holding up negotiations, and in the absence of a Utilities Commission in B.C., Mr. Kidd declared that "it seems that our only alternative is to apply for a Dominion charter." He also pointed out that some inclusive charter is necessary for the revival of the company's credit.

* * *

According to the local report of the proceedings, from which the above extracts are taken, the Mayor of Vancouver said that at a meeting of representatives of B.C. municipalities, it had been decided to ask the Provincial Government whether it intended to re-appoint the Public Utilities Commission, although it was understood that no move is being made by the municipalities to bring about the re-appointment. The Mayor further said that he purposed at once to recommend to the Vancouver City Council that "it is time for us as business men to sit down with the B.C. Electric, find out our difficulties and have them eradicated." He desired, he said, to bring the franchise, which he regarded as an antiquated agreement, up-to-date.

* * *

The statement submitted at the annual general meeting of the Dominion Power and Transmission Co., held on February 21, showed that this company also has felt seriously the effects of the increased cost of operation. Though gross earnings for 1920 were no less than \$320,336 in excess of those for 1919, operating expenses also rose to the high figure of \$2,771,875, with the result that net earnings for the year, at \$840,525, were \$67,503 less than those for the previous year. The company's properties are valued at \$23,481,327. All the directors were re-elected.

* *

Mr. Ernest Henry Bensley, of Vancouver, a director of J. H. Welsford & Co., Ltd., Water Street, Liverpool, who was recently killed while flying, left £15,572.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL
\$15,000,000 (£3,082,192)

Head Office: TORONTO.

RESERVE FUND
\$10,000,000

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
RT. HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, K.C.M.G., | SIR JOHN AIRD,
Vice-President. | Vice-President and General Manager
H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

Over 520 Branches throughout CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

BARBADOS.....Bridgetown. CUBA.....Havana. JAMAICA.... Kingston.
MEXICO.....Mexico City. ST. PIERRE et MIQUELON.....St. Pierre.
TRINIDAD.....Port of Spain.
UNITED STATES.....New York, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), and Seattle.

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

LONDON OFFICE - - - 2, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3.
CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager. A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office:
TORONTO.

Capital and Reserve Fund - - - \$13,000,000
Total Assets - - - - - \$139,000,000

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER,
President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.3

S. L. JONES, Manager.

A Foreign Exchange Department is conducted at which all enquiries as to Canadian, United States, and other Exchanges will be courteously answered. Cable or Mail Transfers effected to, and Accounts Opened at any of the Bank's complete system of Canadian branches. Deposits Received at interest. Travellers' Credits Issued. Orders Executed on the London, Canadian, and New York Stock Exchanges.

New York Agency - - - - - 51, Broadway.

A FARM HOME IN ONTARIO

Can be purchased Freehold for £15 to £20 per acre.

OWING to farmers wishing to retire, sons killed in the war, and similar personal reasons, fine established and fertile farms are frequently coming into the market in Ontario, and can be purchased by practical farmers on easy terms. These farms are near schools, markets, neighbours, cities, and the conveniences of civilisation, and are fully equipped and in working order.

Dr. G. C. Creelman, the Agent-General for Ontario, who is a practical agriculturist, will be glad to advise, by interview or correspondence, farmers and countrymen who wish to take up farming in Ontario.

Experienced Farm Workers and Domestic Servants are wanted. Situations guaranteed to approved applicants.

For information and free booklets write:—

Dr. G. C. CREELMAN,
Agent-General for Ontario,
163, Strand, London, W.C.2.

(Mark letters "Personal.")

"CANADA" SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

INCLUDING POSTAGE AND QUARTERLY INDEXES.

	Per Annum.	6 Months.	3 Months
The United Kingdom	35/6	20/6	10/3
Canada or Newfound- land - - - - -	37/6 or \$8.	21/6 or \$5.20	10/9 or \$2.60
All Other Countries -	39/6	22/6	11/3

Cheques and P.O. Orders payable to THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

To the Publisher of "CANADA," Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.
Please send me a copy of "CANADA" weekly, commencing next issue
for 52 weeks, for which I remit £

Name _____

Address _____

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817

Paid-up Capital \$22,000,000. Rest \$22,000,000. Undivided Profits \$1,251,850. Total Assets (Oct. 30, 1920) \$580,150,812.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.Sir VINCENT MEREDITH BART, *President.*Sir CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., *Vice-President.*

Loro SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.

D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.

HAROLD KENNEDY, Esq.

Colonel HENRY COCKSITT.

General Sir ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

C. R. HOSMER, Esq.

WILLIAM McMASTER, Esq.

H. W. BEAUCLERK, Esq.

J. H. ASHDOWN, Esq.

Sir LOMER GUIN, K.C.M.G.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREALSir FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, *General Manager.*

Branches & Agencies throughout Canada & Newfoundland, also at New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City.

LONDON OFFICES - - - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.2.

9, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall, S.W.1

PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 17, Place Vendôme, Paris.**FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.**

London Committee:—Sir THOMAS SKINNER, Bart., Lt.-Col. F. R. S. BALFOUR,

GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager.*

The Bank has reciprocal arrangements with leading banks covering all countries, and is, therefore, in a position to offer favourable competitive rates for business in all parts of the world. With its numerous Branches it offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a General Banking Business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

Capital Fully Paid \$1,000,000. Reserve Fund \$1,000,000.

Head Office, 101, St. James Street, Montreal.

Cable Address: "Royaltrust," Montreal.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., *President.* Harry K. Drummond, Esq., *Vice President.*

Hugh A. Allan, Esq. Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E. William McMaster, Esq.

R. B. Angus, Esq. Sir Lomer Guin, K.C.M.G. Lt.-Col. Herbert Molsen,

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, M.P. A. E. Holt, Esq. C. M. G. M.C.

E. W. Beatty, Esq., K.C. C. R. Hosmer, Esq. Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.

C. W. Dean, Esq. Howard G. Kelley, Esq. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

H. B. Mackenzie, Esq., *General Manager.***CANADIAN ASSETS.**

The Royal Trust Company is prepared to undertake for the Executors of Estates in Great Britain and Ireland, having Assets in Canada, the management and realization of such Assets, including the settlement of any Succession Duties imposed by any of the Provincial Governments on such Assets.

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients in Europe, in the investment of monies, care of securities, collection of revenues, rents, etc., etc., and the sale of properties.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

Inquiries solicited. Reference may be made to the Bank of Montreal's London Branches for information regarding the Company.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Established 1832.

GENERAL OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

CAPITAL	...	...	...	\$9,700,000
RESERVE FUND	...	...	...	\$18,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS	...	...	...	\$240,000,000

Special facilities are available to the public through the branches of this Bank for the transaction of business with Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the United States at Boston, Chicago, and New York.

329 BRANCHES IN ALL.

LONDON BRANCH, 55, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2. E. C. MACLEOD, *Manager.***QUEBEC**

CANADA.

THE PROVINCE OF PROSPERITY.

Vast natural resources and an industrious, thrifty, and enterprising population have brought unexampled prosperity to this Province.

No Province on the Dominion offers more startling opportunities for the investor. Immense water powers, now running to waste, will produce electricity for industrial purposes in unlimited volume; vast forests will supply an enormous cut of timber and wood pulp; rich mineral deposits hold untold opportunities to the prospector; extensive tracts of fertile land suitable for general farming and dairying await settlement. Next to its lands and forests, the Fish and Game of the Province are among its most valuable assets, including splendid commercial opportunities and incomparable sport. Quebec is the Sportsman's Paradise, the Holiday-maker's Elysium, and a land of opportunity for all.

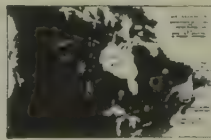
For further particulars apply to:—

Lt.-Col. P. PELLETIER,

Agent-General for Quebec,

38, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.

Two hundred boys and girls from Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the first party of the year, are leaving for Canada on March 17. The Exchequer Court of Canada dismissed the appeal of C. N. Armstrong, of Montreal, against the report of the referee in the Central Railway case. Mr. Armstrong asked prior consideration for his claim against the railway, amounting to \$100,041, and asked that the Court set aside in his behalf the report of the referee.

**WHEN IN CANADA**

You will find the Managers and Staffs of our Branches willing and ready to help you in your banking transactions. They will be pleased to have you call on them.

We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.

**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.**

DEPOSITS OVER 470 MILLION DOLLARS.

An article by Sir Harry Brittain on "The Second Imperial Press Conference, Canada, 1920," has been reprinted from Mitchell's "Newspaper Press Directory."

The first annual meeting since 1915 of the Executive Committee of the Strathcona Trust—founded by Lord Strathcona for the encouragement of physical training and military drill in Canadian public schools—was held in Ottawa on February 28.

Banking and Finance.

Discounting a Decline in the Bank Rate.

We are so constantly being asked by readers as to the probable course of the market for investment stocks in the event of the Bank rate being reduced, that it may not be inappropriate to make a few remarks on the subject this week for the benefit of those of our general readers who perhaps do not always devote the attention to our Answers to Correspondents that this section deserves. As we have repeatedly stated in these columns, the Stock Exchange always endeavours to anticipate events, and already there has been quite a substantial improvement in the gilt-edged department, which has taken a good deal of the cream off the low prices to which this class of security had been allowed to descend in the worst days of the recent depression. In saying this we do not mean to imply that markets are now convalescent, but use the phrase rather in a comparative sense. We think that markets are already beginning to discount the long-awaited reduction in the Bank rate, but the present movement is, of course, merely anticipatory, and the actual announcement would probably be followed by a restoration of public confidence and an all-round readjustment in values. Large sums are now lying on deposit with the banks at 5 per cent., and as the immediate effect of a reduction in the Bank rate would mean a corresponding decline in the deposit rate to 4 per cent., it is sufficiently obvious that the result would be an immediate transfer of these funds to more remunerative channels, and a corresponding effect upon the quotations of investment securities generally.

* * *

A Canadian Mining Flutter.

It is only a fortnight since we were alluding to the recent developments in the Kirkland Lake area, and now we have to chronicle the fact that the shares of a property operating in that region are providing one of the few features in the mining market. The outburst of activity in the shares of the Kirkland Lake Proprietary Co., which, as our readers may remember, is an amalgamation of the Tough-Oakes Gold Mines, the Burnside Gold Mines, the Sudbury Syndicate, and the Aladdin Cobalt Companies, coincides with the return to this country from Canada of the leading spirit identified with the group. We briefly chronicled in our market report last week the jump in the price of the shares on rumours that negotiations were afoot on the part of an American group to obtain control of the property. Since then the price has been rushed ahead and has since been up to 15s., as compared with about 5s. a week or two ago. If market gossip is to be trusted, the London concern identified with this company has disposed of its holding to a Canadian group at a very good price, and it is regarded as probable that a bid may be made presently to the independent body of shareholders by this Canadian group in order to obtain the necessary powers to secure the control of the properties included in the merger, and by so doing escape the present onerous taxation levied on companies domiciled in the Mother Country. Possibly before this issue of *Canada* is in the hands of its readers these rumours may be confirmed or otherwise by the pending official circular, which, it is said, will contain information of a most favourable character with regard to the company's gold-mining properties in the Kirkland Lake goldfields. This week speculative interest has been aroused by the report that a cable has been received from Canada to the effect that a rich vein of silver ore has been struck on the Cobalt property, giving assays up to over 10,000 ozs., with an average assay value of 5,000 ozs. to the ton. The issued capital of the Proprietary Co. is within a few hundreds of £700,000, and an additional 50,000 shares are under option until the end of the present month at 22s. 6d. It is this option that makes the present movement exceptionally interesting, because unless the shares can be got over that figure the option would be of no value to the holders. It is said to be quite probable that this value will be reached before the present movement exhausts its velocity.

* * *

The Other Side of the Picture.

Whilst we have no wish to decry the importance of such a momentous development as that announced this week, it is too spectacular to be regarded as in any way representative of the real merits of the Cobalt property. Pending further information as to the prospects of the gold properties belonging to the company, we prefer to reserve comment on the prospects of the company. For our own part we should be inclined, if we had held the shares through the bad times and seen them down to a few shillings, with a very nominal market at that, to regard the present as affording an excellent opportunity to realise, at all events, a part of our holding. The week that has brought good news for the shareholders in the Kirkland Lake Proprietary Co. has witnessed very different developments in connection with

the Cobalt company best known in this market, viz., the Mining Corporation of Canada. The recent weakness of the shares has precluded bad news, and we are now told that the directors have decided to pass the March dividend, and close the mines and mill temporarily on account of the price of silver now being below the cost of production. The company has been a fairly regular dividend payer, but, in view of the early exhaustion of the mine at Cobalt the directors have for some time been looking out for other properties elsewhere, and some time since acquired an option on a Northern Manitoba copper proposition. The development, in connection with this company are interesting in view of our comments last week on the proposals of the Ontario Government to increase the taxation on the mining industry of the Province, and it would seem probable that, in view of the heavy slump in the price of the white metal, the Minister of Mines will reconsider his attitude, at all events towards the silver mines of the Province.

* * *

Public Utility Issues on the Top Grade.

We have already referred to the marked recovery which has taken place in Canadian public utilities, and British investors are so largely interested in these companies that it is worth recording the opinion of a prominent Montreal financial authority on the present movement. This has been very profitable to those Canadian operators who were sufficiently far-seeing to select this group as likely to be post-war favourites. The authority to whom we have referred points out that there are, of course, substantial reasons why this group should receive attention at this time, partly on utilitarian grounds in connection with prospective financing and also because they are now beginning to enjoy the benefits of reflex action, consequent upon their repression during the war. Trading in this group has recently predominated on the Montreal market, and it is held that in view of their low prices and the ease of call money there is reason for anticipating a continued active market in this section of the Montreal Exchange. The recent offer of a block of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Preference Stock, which carried with it a bonus of Common stock, was one of the most interesting developments in the public utility group, and it is understood that the operation was a success. Another recent interesting Canadian issue was the offer of 8 per cent. Bonds in the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, and with the exchange less adverse this would present an excellent opportunity to investors in the Mother Country. A well-known Canadian bond house, commenting on the investment merits of these bonds, points out that at the price of 99 and interest, this issue is the only one it knows of that gives an actual income of over 8 per cent. on a well-secured Canadian bond.

* * *

GRAND TRUNK ARBITRATION.

At last week's meeting of the Grand Trunk Railroad Arbitration Committee Mr. McGuigan, ex-vice-president of the railroad, quoted the authority of Mr. Hayes, the late president, for the statement that the Grand Trunk was compelled to pay the capital expended on improvements from its earnings.

Another sharp argument occurred on the resumption of the Grand Trunk Arbitration Board on Monday morning, involving a general debate on the crucial point of acceptance of evidence of physical value and the reproduction cost of the system as a means of deciding the value of the stock.

Mr. Phippen, counsel for the Grand Trunk, reintroduced the question, urging the necessity of such evidence, which precipitated a keen debate, the chairman, Sir Walter Cassels, reiterating his conviction that such evidence was inadmissible. Sir Thomas White agreed with this view, which was strongly opposed by ex-President Taft, who expressed the opinion that both law and the facts demanded that such evidence be taken. Mr. Tilley, for the Government, stated that he would renew his objections against taking such evidence.

After a prolonged argument it was decided to adjourn the discussion till the following day, awaiting the return of Mr. Eugene Lafleur, consulting counsel for the Grand Trunk.

* * *

EMIGRATION SEASON PROSPECTS.

Though last emigration season was considered one of the most successful in Canada's history, this year promises to exceed last in numbers of people going to the Dominion. Already ships are fully booked for months ahead, in spite of the fact that there are more vessels on the run than during the season of 1920.

The C.P.O.S. have scheduled no fewer than 130 sailings from British and European ports to Canada, but even this large number will be increased on the inauguration of its Italian service. In view of the anticipated heavy demand for accommodation, intending settlers will be well advised to make their arrangements as far ahead as possible.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquiry is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 6s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

F. H. W.—The report of the meeting has not yet reached us, nor has the financial statement of the company for 1920. When they do so we will compare the results.

J. C. (Bristol).—We cannot regard the Common stock as being in the investment class yet. As a speculation for a more or less long hold it certainly has attraction, as the company seems during last year to have begun strongly to recover from the difficulties under which it had laboured for some years previously.

J. B. (Durham).—The first Anglican church in what is now Canada was built at Halifax, N.S. in 1750, when Cornwallis was Governor of the Province. The first See was established in 1787. Dr. Charles Inglis, as Bishop of Nova Scotia, having charge of the whole of British North America.

McDOWIE.—Applications to join the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on the part of public school boys are dealt with by Mr. W. A. Bulkeley-Evans, 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C. Applications from other than public school boys must be sent to the Commissioner of the Force at Ottawa. The Force can usually obtain sufficient ordinary recruits in Canada.

D. C. N. (Westcliff).—We do not think any official statement is available later than the last annual report to which you refer. We understand that the plant was closed down for some months, but resumed operation some weeks ago, the workmen accepting a reduction in their scales of wages. Lately there has been a rumour, not as yet confirmed, that the company may be taken over by an important Chicago company which is understood to have been negotiating with a view to establishing itself in Canada. Such a development would probably be favourable from the point of view of the Preference shareholders, whose prospect of receiving dividends under present conditions does not seem to be encouraging.

J. T. R. (Rotton).—(1) Any local authority in Saskatchewan which desires to raise money by sale of debentures or stock must first obtain permission from the Provincial Local Government Board, which has the power to refuse if seen fit. (2) The Board was constituted in 1915, and among its important powers other than that mentioned above, it may manage the sinking fund of any local authority which desires it to do so; it may supervise the expenditure of moneys borrowed by local authorities under its permission; it can obtain from any local authority statements in detail of its financial position; it can revise the assessment of sub-divisions in rural municipalities, and can hear assessment appeals. It has other important powers also. (3) The debt of any city in the Province must not exceed 20 per cent. of the total amount of the assessment in respect of land, business, income and special franchise, exclusive of debt already issued under powers conferred by the Municipal Public Works Act prior to June 24, 1915, or under the authority of the Secondary Education Act. Debts incurred for local improvements and secured by special assessments, or contracted for construction or maintenance of a street railway.

L. D. (Humbarton).—(1) The normal tax imposed under the Dominion Income Tax Act is at the rate of 4 per cent. upon all income in excess of \$1,000 in the case of unmarried persons, or \$2,000 in the case of married persons, and but exceeding \$6,000, and 8 per cent. upon all income exceeding \$6,000. Everyone who ordinarily resides in Canada, or has lived in Canada 183 days during the year, or who is employed, carries on business, or is paid for services rendered in Canada (in the latter case only the income so earned) is liable for the tax. A deduction

of \$200 is allowed for each child under 18 years of age or otherwise dependent. A married woman, who has a private income which is not derived from her husband, may claim exemption up to \$2,000. Beyond this amount she is taxed just as her husband would be in similar case. Thus a married pair, each of whom has an income not exceeding \$2,000, would be exempt from income tax, or if they have three children under 18 years of age they would still be exempt if the income of one of them was \$2,000. The \$200 exemption can be claimed by either husband or wife in such a case, but not by both. (2) If while resident in Canada you continue to derive part or all of your separate income from investments in Great Britain, you would be allowed to deduct from your income liable to the Dominion tax the amount of income tax which you have to pay to the British Government. Should you return to England to reside, your income would cease to be liable to Dominion income tax, even though the capital might have been re-invested in Canadian securities.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Week Ending February 28.

Canadian Northern, \$1,090,700; inc., \$37,900.
Canadian Pacific, \$3,067,000; dec., \$405,000.

Grand Trunk, £279,810; inc., £5,814.

These figures are as compared with eight days last year.

BY-PRODUCTS FROM USELESS APPLES.

What may prove to be a very valuable discovery has been made here in a method of extracting by-products from waste and otherwise useless apples (writes a correspondent from Annapolis, N.S.). It has been found that even the most intensely acid and usually worthless apple may be so treated by a simple process as to yield syrup which has been pronounced eminently desirable as a basis for other concoctions not hitherto so well supplied. And not only is this syrup valuable, but another by-product has become evident in deposits of calcium malate, the same article as is derived from maple syrup and known as sugar sand. Before the war the Germans bought this up extensively in Quebec at \$1.50 or more per pound, as a source of malic acid. The process is being treated in two evaporators, and may lead to the development of an entirely new industry in Nova Scotia.

Mr. G. R. Hall Caine, C.B.E., who is a member of one of the largest groups controlling paper mills in England and wood pulp mills in Canada, left on Wednesday for New York by R.M.S. *Olympic*. He is accompanied by Mr. Ridgwell Cullum, the well-known Anglo-Canadian novelist.

A proposal to develop Langstone Harbour as a Dominion port has been laid before the High Commissioners for Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, and Newfoundland by the civic authorities of Portsmouth. The High Commissioners have promised to lay the matter before their respective Governments.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 792. March 12, 1921.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 6d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FRUIT GROWING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TWO PARTNERS.—Fruit Growers, with comfortable home and orchards in bearing, on the shores of the celebrated Okanagan Lake, British Columbia, will accept two pupils, who will be taught practical fruit and vegetable growing in all branches. Fruit grown includes apples, pears, prunes, plums, peaches, apricots, nectarines, cherries, and various small fruits. Vegetables include potatoes, tomatoes, melons, etc. Pupils will join in the necessary work in connection with growing fruit and vegetables under irrigation, and will enjoy excellent opportunities for recreation. Good bathing and fishing, boating excursions, etc., on Lake, deer hunting and small game shooting. Climate dry—yearly rainfall about 12 inches—warm in summer and mild in winter, clothing suitable for country life in North of England suffices.—Terms and further particulars from Box 553, Canada, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Solicitors, Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Journal."

A. J. Brown, K.C. G. A. Coughlin.
W. F. Chipman, K.C. L. H. Ballantyne.
G. P. Vanier. R. C. McMichael, K.C.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C. F. L. Shanks.
E. O. McMurtry. R. B. Common.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Trust Company, Limited, The Commercial Bank of Canada, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 46, Sparks Street, Ottawa. Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees. Merchants' Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Wilco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allioni," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBER, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRIS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Gonçalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancom.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Holland.

George E. Shortt, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgrest, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy. *Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350. Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

Overseas Branch Dept. of Trade and Commerce, 1, Regent St., London, S.W.1.

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A Canadian company manufacturing a specialty in a combined range, boiler and gas water heater, are desirous of arranging for its sale in the United Kingdom.

A Canadian manufacturing company are desirous of securing a market in the United Kingdom for their patent motor-propelled launch, and would like to hear from importers interested.

The London branch of a firm in Smyrna wish to be placed in direct correspondence with Canadian flour mills able to export.

— * * —

AGENCIES WANTED FOR CANADIAN GOODS.

Canadian manufacturers and exporters desiring to appoint agents for the sale of Canadian goods in England, or in any part of the world, are invited to communicate with the Business Enquiries Department of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*. This journal, published monthly in London by the proprietors of *Canada*, solely for the purpose of extending Canadian trade among importers and wholesale merchants in Overseas markets, has extensive connections among English, Overseas and foreign buyers, and receives a constant stream of enquiries for agencies for Canadian productions, which are far more numerous in many lines of trade than the enquiries from Canadian firms seeking overseas agents. The *Pioneer* is, therefore, glad to take note of the wants of any Canadian manufacturer or exporting house regarding Overseas representation, with a view to introductions to its readers abroad, as opportunity arises. In addition to the journal's work by private correspondence "Business Enquiries" are a regular and important feature of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*, which is open free of charge to subscribers and advertisers for the publication of agency enquiries.

— * * —

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—The bank has received permission to operate in Brazil and to establish branches at Rio, Santos and San Paulo.

Canada Landed and National Investment.—A dividend of 2½ per cent., being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of the company has been declared for the quarter-year ending March 31, 1921, payable at the office of the company in Toronto on and after April 1, 1921, to shareholders of record March 17, 1921. Shareholders in Great Britain will be paid at current rate of exchange.

Bank of Nova Scotia.—Mr. P. W. Murphy, formerly manager of the branch at 224, St. James Street, Montreal, has been transferred to the office at Toronto as Superintendent of Branches. Mr. W. B. Snow, formerly assistant manager at Ottawa, has been transferred to the Montreal branch as assistant manager, and Mr. C. E. Fairweather succeeds Mr. Snow as assistant manager at Ottawa.

BRITISH FIRMS AND CANADIAN MARKET.

Relative's Large Purchasing Power.

Mr. F. W. Field, H.M. Trade Commissioner at Toronto, in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal*, says:—

Many United Kingdom firms informed me that they have under consideration the establishment of branch works in Canada.

In certain lines where the competition in Canada is too keen, it is probable that United Kingdom firms will establish branch works in the Dominion. Generally speaking, however, it is believed that better results can be achieved by manufacturing here and exporting to the Canadian market.

There was a disposition on the part of some manufacturers to regard the Canadian market as too small for effort in respect of export trade. It was pointed out to them that while the population is comparatively limited the purchasing power per capita is relatively large, and the country is expanding rapidly and will in time be a very substantial purchaser. The business of those firms who establish Canadian connections now will grow with the market. This policy has been followed with success by many United Kingdom manufacturers, and also by our principal foreign competitors in Canada.

Many manufacturers stated their intention of visiting Canada in 1921. These visits will prove of value and an important factor in the substantial development of British trade in Canada. United Kingdom firms should advise the Department of Overseas Trade a few weeks prior to the departure of their representative to any of the Dominions, so that the Trade Commissioners may know of the proposed visits.

There appears to be an increasing tendency on the part of United Kingdom firms to carry stocks in Canada. A Manchester cotton goods house, for example, informed me they have £20,000 of stocks in the Dominion, thus in their case reversing the United States' advantage of contiguity to the Canadian market. They are represented by a local agent and a direct travelling representative of the firm, attached to the agent's office. These arrangements have secured a satisfactory volume of business.

— * * —

THE GOLD COAST CONTRACT.

Plans are well advanced for proceeding with the \$17,000,000 Gold Coast contract recently awarded to the Vancouver firm of Stewart & McDonnell, of which Major-General "Jack" Stewart is the head.

One of the greatest tasks, General Stewart states, will be the constructing of a break-water around the harbour at Takoradi, which will require the dumping of millions of cubic feet of rock. This will be hauled from the interior, lying east of and behind the present village of Takoradi. It is proposed to build a model town behind the present site, laid out with streets, boulevards, electric lights, a sewerage and water system, all complete before the inhabitants move in.

Engineering plants, locomotives, sleepers (steel), etc., will be made in Eastern Canada, and timber (mostly fir) will be sent from British Columbia.

Col. J. R. L. MacDonald will be manager of the construction operations, Major C. R. Crysdale chief of the engineering corps, Capt. R. Williams chief mechanical engineer, and Dr. R. H. Ker chief medical officer. Other ex-officers in the party will be Major T. A. H. Taylor Major C. A. Bailey, and Capt. Thomas de Wolf.

— * * —

Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—An interim dividend has been declared of 1½ per cent., payable March 30, on the Ordinary shares at the exchange of \$4.41 per pound sterling; also a half-yearly dividend of 3 per cent. on the Preference shares, payable March 31.

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.—The transfer books of the company, so far as regards the perpetual 4 per cent. Consolidated Debenture stock, will be closed from March 14 to April 13, inclusive. Warrants for the interest accrued to March 31 will be forwarded April 13 next to all proprietors of this stock registered on the books of the company on March 14, 1921.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street S.W.1. High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir BOWEN H. PAUL, K.C.M.G., Secretary, Mr. W. L. GRIVITH. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)
 Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. OGDEN SMITH, 1, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. WIS, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. JOHN HOWARD, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 529.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Mr. GEORGE C. CREELMAN, L.L.D., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6428.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 35 and 36, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 6512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir EDGAR B. BOWMAN, 52, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 3302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Adams, James W. R., Ottawa—37, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury.

B

Bégin, Lucien O., Montreal — 31, Guilford Street, Russell Square.

C

Cameron, Dr. Lyle, and Mrs., Winnipeg—87, Wimpole Street, W.1.

Clarke, Frank W., and Mrs., Quebec—Savoy Hotel.

F

Featherstonhaugh, Mrs., Midland, Ont.—Ritz Hotel.

Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. C., Fairall, Montreal—Hotel Rubens.

Fletcher, E. Cnear, Regina—Shirley Park Hotel, East Croydon.

SHAFESBURY HOTEL.

Top of St. Martin's Lane.

In the centre of all Theatres.

One Price. No Extras.

7/6

G

Gagne, Horace J., K.C., Montreal — Hotel Cecil.

H

Hannay, John, Vancouver—Bedford Head Hotel, W.C.

Hogarth, D. M., and Mrs., Port Arthur—57, Russell Square, W.C.

Houghton, Lk. Frank, R.C.N., Victoria—H.M.S. *Vahalla*.

Houghton, Dr. and Mrs. L. F., Victoria—39, Lansdowne Road, Holland Park.

J

Jones, Arthur, Montreal—Kenilworth Hotel.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS

(For Ladies and Gentlemen).

April 11. ITALY. Holiday Tour to Rome, Nap'es, Florence, Venice, etc. 24 days..... 69 gns.

April 26. SPAIN and TANGIER. Seville, Granada, Madrid, Algeiras, etc. 5 weeks..... 125 gns.

June 2. LAKES—Italian and Swiss. 21 days..... 49 gns.

Organised by MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S., 159, Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

K

Kaulbach, King's Own Royal Lancers—United Services Club.

M

Moran, P. E., Montreal—179, Wimbledon Park Road.

Morrice, W. J., Montreal—Ritz Hotel.

P

Playfair, Jas., and Mrs., Midland, Ont.—Ritz Hotel.

S

Shafford, A. W., Halifax — Regent Palace Hotel.

T

Telfer, A. L., Montreal—Waldorf Hotel.

Trudeau, Theo., and Germaine, Montreal—Grand Hotel.

Turner, Mr. and Mrs. G. M., Victoria—Belize, British Honduras.

Warnken, Helen, Winnipeg—2, Queen's Gate Terrace, W.

Warrenford, Charles—Three Bridges, Sussex Wire, E., and Mrs., Winnipeg—2, Queen's Gate Terrace, W.

* *

TWO NEW CUNARDERS.

Two new Cunarders of different types are being launched during the present month—the *Antonia*, on March 11, from Messrs. Vickers's yard at Barrow-in-Furness, and the *Laconia*, on March 25, from the Wallsend-Utney yard of Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Ltd.

The *Laconia* (21,500 tons) will have accommodation for 2,500 passengers in her three classes, and the *Antonia* (1,300 tons) will carry cabin and third-class passengers only, 1,700 in all.

Five more ships of the *Antonia*'s type are under construction, and her passenger accommodation will include innovations for vessels of her class. Both the *Laconia* and *Antonia* will burn oil fuel, and their propelling machinery will be of the latest double reduction-gear turbine type.

ROBERTS & SHORT

NAVAL, MILITARY,
SPORTING AND CIVIL
TAILORS.

4 & 6, BURY STREET, ST. JAMES',
LONDON, S.W. 1 (OPPOSITE ST. JAMES' THEATRE).

B.C. TIES FOR INDIA.

The cargo for the first ship to sail from Vancouver in the Canadian Government Merchant Marine's new service to India was provided by the H. R. MacMillan Export Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, who have shown much enterprise in the development of the B.C. lumber export trade to various markets. The cargo consisted of half a million dollars' worth of creosoted ties, the order for which was secured by Mr. H. R. MacMillan on his second trip to India, and represents the beginning of what is likely to be a growing and permanent business. These B.C. creosoted ties, it is believed, will withstand the attacks of rot and white ants, which are peculiarly troublesome on the Indian railways, at least equally well as the Australian jarrah and karri woods, which are largely used for railway work in India.

LADIES' HAND BAGS

in Great Variety.

GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.

Fancy Articles of Every Description.

T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists.

76, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

DRURY LANE.

"The Garden of Allah," in spite of its long run, is still drawing full houses. The scenic effects of this very popular play are worthy of the traditions of Drury Lane.

* *

SHAFESBURY THEATRE.

Those who visit the theatre to enjoy the art of the actor rather than to be temporarily amused by a play should not miss seeing Mr. Maurice Moscovitch in "The Great Lover," which offers much scope for the talents of this great artist.

AMERICAN PLATELESS DENTISTRY.

Highly Recommended by the Profession.

Mr. G. MURRAY BARKER,
10, Duke St., Manchester Square

(nr. Selfridges). W.1. Tel. Mayfair 1939

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

C.P.S.S.

Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, March 12.—*Melita*.
 Saturday, March 19.—*Minnedosa*.
 Thursday, March 24.—*Empress of Britain*.
 Friday, April 1.—*Coronet*.
 Friday, April 8.—*Empress of France*.
 Tuesday, April 12.—*Melita*.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal.

Wednesday, April 20.—*Minnedosa*.
 Friday, April 22.—*Metagawa*.
 Saturday, April 30.—*Empress of Britain*.

Friday, May 6.—*Victorian*.
 Wednesday, May 11.—*Empress of France*.
 Friday, May 13.—*Melita*.
 Friday, May 20.—*Minnedosa*.
 Wednesday, May 25.—*Empress of Britain*.
 *Three-class steamers.

Glascow to St. John.

Saturday, March 12.—*Pretorian*.
 Saturday, April 2.—*Tunisian*.

Glascow to Quebec and Montreal.
 Wednesday, April 20.—*Pretorian*.

London to Quebec and Montreal

Tuesday, April 19.—*Grampian*.
 Tuesday, May 3.—*Scotian*.
 Tuesday, May 17.—*Tunisian*.

Southampton to St. John.

Thursday, March 17.—*Scandinavian*.
 Friday, April 1.—*Victorian*.

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.
 Thursday, April 21.—*Grampian*.
 Wednesday, April 27.—*Scandinavian*.

WINES, SPIRITS AND CIGARS AT WHOLESALE PRICES SPECIAL OFFERS!!

List of Stocks on application.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. Phone City 588.
 UNION OF COMMERCE, Ltd., Dept. C.
 2, LAURENCE POUNTNEY HILL, LONDON, E.C.4.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.
 Tuesday, March 29.—*Carnania*.
 Saturday, April 9.—*Albania*.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, March 12.—*Aquitania*.
 Saturday, March 26.—*Mauretania*.
 Saturday, April 2.—*Aquitania*.
 London to Halifax.
 Thursday, March 31.—*Saxonia*.
 Saturday, April 16.—*Caronia*.

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, March 23.—*Adriatic*.
 Wednesday, April 6.—*Olympic*.
 Wednesday, April 20.—*Adriatic*.

Liverpool to New York.

Wednesday, March 16.—*Celtic*.
 Wednesday, March 30.—*Cedric*.
 Saturday, April 2.—*Vedic*.
 Saturday, April 16.—*Celtic*.

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, March 18.—*Lapland*.
 Friday, March 25.—*Kronland*.
 Friday, April 1.—*Zeeland*.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Halifax and Portland.
 Thursday, March 17.—*Canada*.

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to St. John and Halifax.
 Thursday, March 17.—*Manchester Shipper*.
 Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S. *Minnedosa* to-day and by the *Empress of Britain* next Friday.

Letters only via New York are due by the *Kronland* on Monday and the *Caronia* on March 16.

* *

CONCERTS.

On Tuesday evening, at 8.15, at the Steiny Hall, Adolphe Kagan is to give a violin recital, with Elsie Mabbett and W. Wolstenholme at the piano.

On Friday, March 15, at 8.15, at the same hall, Beatrice Formby will give a violin recital, assisted by Mrs. T. T. Phelps (piano-forte) and Ernest Gordon (singer).

Raise Food in Canada.

The Family which raises its own food is Independent.

CANADA'S

Wheat Crop in 1920

was 100,000,000 bushels more than in 1919.

Will you help, either as farmer or farm labourer, to make it still greater in 1921?

For full information apply to:

SUPERINTENDENT of EMIGRATION for CANADA, 1, REGENT ST., LONDON, S.W.1.

or to the nearest Canadian Government Emigration Agent at any of the following addresses: 48, Lord Street, Liverpool; 139, Corporation Street, Birmingham; 52, Baldwin Street, Bristol; Canada Chambers, Museum Street, York; 107, Hope Street, Glasgow; 116, Union Street, Aberdeen; 17-19, Victoria Street, Belfast; 44, Dawson Street, Dublin; 54, Castle Street, Carlisle; Market Place, Peterborough; 310, High Street, Bangor, Wales. Or to any Licensed Booking Agent.

THE CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER.

Annual Subscription, post free to any address, 10/- (\$2.50.)

SINGLE COPY, 1/-

February issue.

Contents include:—

Business Introductions.
Business Enquiries from Buyers and Sellers.
Notes on Canadian Productions for Oversea Buyers.
Canadian Manufacturers on the Export Outlook.
Credit Sales Abroad and Guaranteed Payment.
The Question of Grading Cheese and Butter for Export.
Advisory Committee of Business Men for Canadian Department of Commerce.

Interviews with Buyers.
Export Trade Opportunities.
U.K. Market for Moulding and Joinery Timbers.
The Case of the American Chamber in London.
British Chartered Corporation in China.
British Baltic Association.
British Merchants and Manufacturers' Representation in China.
Export Shipping Items.
Comments on Current Canadian Trade Topics.

Published by:

THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.,
Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

CONDUCTED PARTIES TO THE DOMINIONS.

SPRING 1921. NOW BOOKING.

Men, Women, and Children—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.
Lowest Rates. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class.
splendid opportunities for women settlers. Assisted passages in approved cases
—wives and single women—for household service.
Ex-Service Men's Warrant Books exchanged.

WORK GUARANTEED ON THE LAND.

Exceptional facilities for the comfort and protection of women and children travelling by land and sea. Expert up-to-date advice about countries and conditions.
Apply—Commissioner Lamb, 122, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4; 12, Pembroke Place, Liverpool; 137, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow; or 26, Castle Street, Aberdeen.

Telegrams: Launching, Cent, London. Cables: Launching, London.

MANITOBA

CANADA.

THE SURE CROP PROVINCE.

SITUATED midway between the Oceans,

Manitoba in many ways is the Keystone Province of the Confederation. Its leading industry is Agriculture; and its loudest call is to men and women who intend to farm. To such Manitoba offers cheap, fertile soil, health giving climate, abundance of sunshine, assurance of generous crops, well organized markets, good schools, a virile type of rural life, and a good opportunity to succeed.

BUT in addition to its Agricultural lands,

Manitoba has many remarkable natural resources: Minerals, Fish, Timber, Building Material, Water-powers, Fur-bearing Animals and other Game.

For Free Literature write

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & IMMIGRATION,
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

CANADA'S GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

CANADA'S GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

connecting with

The Canadian National Railways.

☐ Ocean Tickets issued by all Atlantic Steamship Lines.

☐ Rail Tickets issued to all points in Canada and United States.

☐ Passengers met on arrival and all assistance given.



THE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.
CANADA'S TRAIN DE LUXE.

☐ Through Bills of Lading issued to Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Chicago, Detroit, St. Paul, and all principal points in Canada and United States.

Through Trains to Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Vancouver, &c.

THE CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY

handle Packages, Live-stock, etc., by Mail Steamers in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway System.
Money Orders issued, payable in Dollars and Cents.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS FREE.

EUROPEAN TRAFFIC OFFICES:

LONDON, S.W.1	...	...	17-19, Cockspur Street.
LONDON, E.C.3	...	...	44-46, Leadenhall Street.
LIVERPOOL	...	...	20, Water Street.
GLASGOW	...	...	75, Union Street.
PARIS	...	...	47, Rue Cambon.

H. DEER, Secretary,
Dashwood House, E.C.2.

FRED C. SALTER,
European Traffic Manager.

CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER:

Craven House,
113, Kingsway,
London, W.C.2.

A Monthly Journal of Information for all Possible Buyers of Canada-Products.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

OFFERS FOR SALE

FARMING AND GRAZING LANDS

IN THE PROVINCES OF

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA

ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Valuable business and residential sites for sale at Fort William, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, etc.

Full information at the Company's Offices, Winnipeg, Canada, or 1, Lime Street, London, E.C.3.

